THE

Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,346—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY—MONDAY, MAY 29, 1911. PRICE: ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
2nd June	PERSIA	7951	.....	...
10th "	SALSETTE	6003	CHINA	7932
17th "	CALEDONIA	7358	.....	...
24th "	DEVANHA	8092	MALWA	10383
1st July	HIMALAYA	6898	.....	...
8th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10512
15th "	ARABIA	7933	.....	...
22nd "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10669
29th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	...
5th Aug	SALSETTE	6000	INDIA	7911
12th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	...
19th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9500
26th "	CALEDONIA	7555	.....	...
2nd Sept	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10990
9th "	OCHANA	6410	.....	...
14th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
23rd "	ARABIA	7935	.....	...
30th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9021

All the above Mail Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

a These Steamers will call at BRINDISI.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEWZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES — Booked without charge,

BERTHS — Carefully Selected.

STEAMER PLANS — Sent for Inspection.

HANDBOOK — Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis,

BAGGAGE — Shipped and Insured.

PASSENGERS — Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged:—

ANCHOR LINE SAILINGS,

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1911.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay.
Massilia	5091	Brown, R N R	9th June 1911
Olympia	5124	G. Mitchell	21st " "
Circassia	6716	C F Osborne R N R	11th July "
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	23rd " "
Castalia	6388	J. Hamilton	8th Aug. "
Elysia	6388	W. Robertson	21st " "
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	8th Sept. "
Olympia	5124	G. Mitchell	23rd " "
Circassia	6716	C F Osborne R N R	9th Oct. "
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st " "
Castalia	6388	J. Hamilton	4th Nov. "
Elysia	6388	W. Robertson	18th " "

Schedule of the revised rates of fares from Bombay Homeward ports by the Anchor Line steamers:—

	Single.	Return
Bombay to Suez	Rs. 413	627
Bombay to Portsaid	" 445	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	" 578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	" 653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	" 590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	" 605	957
Bombay to New York	" 803	1,340
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez	" 445	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay

For any further information regarding passage apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
AGENTS, Bombay.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
TURNER MORRISON & Co.,
Agents.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works 2 Green Street Fort.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing. Date.	Time.	Route via.
Linga	2171	Mon. 29th May	11 a.m.*	P D & O M.
Kasara	1195	Thurs. 1st June	9 a.m.	direct.
Dwarka	1895	Fri. 2nd June	6 a.m.†	direct.

*Forebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi. (Weather permitting).

†Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "Kasara," 1195 tons, on Thursday, 1st June calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Bulimba," 2510 tons, sailing on Wednesday 31st May, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Basreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Palamcotta," 3413 tons, sailing on or about Thursday, 15th June, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Wardha" 3967 tons sailing on or about 3rd June.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents, BOMBAY.

29th May, 1911.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on THURSDAY,
Caledonien	4,130	Melbar	8th June 1911.
Sydney	4,118	Sellier	6th July 1911.
Salazie	4,147	Riquier	3rd Aug. 1911.
Ville de la Ciotat	6,373	Eschenauer	31st Aug. 1911.
Australien	6,365	Mouton	28th Sept. 1911.
Nera	5,533	Casanova	26th Oct. 1911.
Oceanien	4,145	X	23rd Nov. 1911.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about.
Ville de la Ciotat	6,373	Eschenauer	16th June.
Australien	6,365	Mouton	14th July.

For further particulars apply to—

J. de COURTOIS,
Albert Building Hornby Road. Agent.

SOCIETA NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct.

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE Transhipping at PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. Rubattino	4530	L. Manchini	15th June 1911
D. Balduino	4,580	D. Maganzine	15th July 1911
R. Rubattino	4,530	L. Manchini	15th August.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER AND FANS.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Tickets	Rs. 500	Rs. 360	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years	Rs. 750*	Rs. 625	Rs. 247-8

*Inside Cabins, Rs. 400 Single and Rs. 600 Return

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples, or Genoa. 1st Class, Rs. 728; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY to COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Cagni	6,000	P. Figari	16th June 1911
Ischia	6,000	G. Belaita	16th July 1911
Capri	6,000	P. Figari	16th Aug. 1911

Fares to COLOMBO Rs. 75, to PENANG Rs. 140 to ——to SINGAPORE Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean Black Sea, and American Ports issued, subject to alterations.

For further particulars apply to—

G. DEGROSSI,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle.

SELF CURE NO FICTION! NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR. THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

THERAPION No. 1 in a remarkably short time, often a few days only, Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections

THERAPION No. 2 Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.

THERAPION No. 3 Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force.

Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 2/-from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word 'THERAPION' is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.

THERAPION CURES TO STAY CURED.

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co., BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

11 Gold Medals awarded.

Number of inventions patented

HARICHAND MANCHARAM & SON,

MANUFACTURERS OF FIRE,

FALL & BURGLAR PROOF SAFES,

LOCKS AND STRONG ROOMS.

OURS is the OLDEST FIRM in India of its kind.

Fireproof composition under the Supervision of the famous scientist, Prof. T. K. Gajjar, M. A., B. Sc., F. C. S.

The inspection of our wares is respectfully invited

HEAD OFFICE AND SHOWROOM:—

HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, Lp.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £ 2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 1,000,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Tuticorin,	Aden (Camp.)
Bombay,	Cochin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)
Madras,	Chittagong,	Zanzibar,
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Mombasa,
Lahore	Mandalay,	Nairobi,
Amritsar,	Colombo,	Nakuru,
Delhi,	Kandy	Kisumu,
Cawnpore	Nuwara-Eliya.	Kampala
		Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Austria purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 112, W. J. K. HEGARTY
BOMBAY. Acting Manager.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Capital paid up.....Gold $ 3,250,000,000
RESERVE FUND and undivided profits.....Gold $ 3,375,444,33

LONDON OFFICE: 36, Bishopsgate, E.C.—

BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Cebu.	San Francisco.
Calcutta.	Shanghai.	Washington.
Singapore.	Hankow.	Mexico.
Hongkong.	Peking.	Panama.
Canton.	Yokohama,	Colon.
Manila.	Kobe.	Empire.

THE CORPORATION sells drafts and cable transfers on the principal cities of Europe, America, Australia, China and Japan, buys Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months on which interest is allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

H. A. W. BRENT,
Ag. Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42-48, Church Gate Street.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS

BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	... Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	... " 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS...	... " 16,850,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Nagasaki
Bombay	Newchwang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Peking
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liaoyang	Tiehling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo
Fengtien (Mukden)	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE OLDEST HOUSE

In the trade of Bombay

FOR WATCHES AND CLOCKS,

and yet the house which is most progressively modern in its endeavours to secure individuality, original ideas and up-to-date requirements, is the well known establishment of

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

There is a Chinese saying:—

"*Full praise must not be given to the horse that wins the race, but to the man that keeps the stable.*"

We quite agree with the Chinaman's judgment which so forcibly expresses a practical truth. In our case, we cannot but acknowledge and give unstinted praise to our

WATCHMAKING STAFF

for the extraordinary success and reputation earned by our Watches as Perfect and Reliable Timekeepers. It is chiefly due to our watchmakers' co-operation, skill and assurance added to the fact that we persistently maintain the best and most experienced workmen at our Head Office at Bombay and at our Branch Establishment at Poona, that it is possible for us to obtain that

ACCURACY, DURABILITY,

and inexpensive up-keep so much appreciated by the Time-keeping public and which we are able to guarantee not only in every Watch we sell, but in every Watch we repair. Purchasers of our Watches and Clocks may know therefore that whatever sum is paid, the best value for the money is being obtained. In every case we prefer to emphasise the importance of

QUALITY-VALUE

rather than proclaim the low prices at which the meanest standard in quality can be purchased. Our efforts are consistently focussed in improving Quality and not in competing for

BAZAAR PRICES.

MARCKS & CO., LTD., PRACTICAL WATCHMAKERS, BOMBAY & POONA.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,

MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS,

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE HOUSE for the following:—

GRUYERE PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESE always in stock throughout the year.

MACCARONI VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES of various shapes and designs fresh and can be had in large quantities.

PURE GENUINE OLIVE OIL of the Olives, now in great demand.

ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR (white) highly patronized for its excellence.

WALNUTS AND ALMONDS in soft shell, and HAZELNUTS always in Stock.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

MALARIA MIXTURE, prepared by FRANCESCO RANA of Bari, in Italy, cure guaranteed.

BRIOSCHI'S 'CETRATE,' an effervescent drink for the young and aged use freely in every house in Italy.

Our CLARET (Grignolino), the Genuine Wine, in great demand, at Rs. 11 per dozen bottles. Various other Brands of Wines and Liqueurs from The High Class House of Italy and France.

A TEMPERANCE COCKTAIL!

The drink YOU NEED this Hot Weather is a "VITALIA" Cocktail

A Pleasant, Refreshing, Stimulating drink, containing the new Life Food "VITALIA."

Ask for it at

MONGINI BROTHERS,

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

A FACT WORTH NOTING.

PAGE & SANDEMAN'S

Celebrated

INVALID'S PORT,

Gold Capsule, is

SECOND TO NONE.

Insist on having it.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

PAGE & SANDEMAN, LONDON, ENGLAND.

ANOTHER 10,000 MILES

on one Dunlop cover. This time on a Taxi-cab, the hardest and most unfair wear that a tyre can have.

The Manager of Messrs. Wright and Jackson, Brook House Garage, Sefton Park, Liverpool, wrote on January 10th 1911, as follows:—

"We are sending you to-day one 815 × 105 Dunlop cover recently taken off one of our 14/16 horse power Belsize cars. Our reason for so doing is to express to you our satisfaction with the wear your tyres are giving us. This tyre has covered 10,000 miles, which in our opinion is in every way satisfactory, taking into consideration the various kinds of roads encountered in our class of work. The fact that the tyre has worn down to the last shred of canvas is ample proof of the superiority of the casing, considering that the cover ran throughout without a single burst."

DUNLOP

Tyers are made to wear.

MADRAS OFFICE ... ... 188 c, Mount Road,
BOMBAY OFFICE ... ... 3, Wallace Street.

150° 150°

"SHELL" BRAND CASE OIL.

SPECIALLY IMPORTED FROM AMERICA

Highest grade LAMP OIL

Rs. 6 per case ex-Godown.

Apply to—

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., Ltd.,

GRAHAM'S BUILDING,

FORT, BOMBAY.

150° 150°

GRIMAULT & Co.'s ENERGICAL SYRUP"

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anæmia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

SOLE AGENTS:

V. C. DASTUR & CO.,

PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE.

Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUS MIXTURE or PILLS Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL

is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE

Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS

Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Re. 1-8.

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER

scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B. P. As. 4.

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT

Cures in a day. As. 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA

WARLI LABORATORY DADAR, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 3rd proximo, that day being a Public Holiday, under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 27th May, 1911.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

EXPRESS SERVICE TO SIMLA.

CHEAP RETURN TICKETS DURING THE HOT WEATHER THROUGH CARRIAGE BETWEEN BOMBAY AND KALKA.

THE EXPRESS through service between BOMBAY, and KALKA via the NAGDA MUTTRA RAILWAY, DELHI, MEERUT and SAHARANPUR, is worked with corridor Trains fitted with Electric Lights and Fans. Refreshment Cars are attached between Baroda and Muttra to which First and Second Class passengers have access from early in the morning to late at night. The duration of the journey between Bombay and Simla is approximately 46 hours. First Class Return Tickets available for two months are issued from 1st May to 31st July (inclusive), at the following greatly reduced rates between the undermentioned Stations, on the B. B. & C. I. and B. M. Railways and Simla.

Stations.	Return Fares Rs. a. p.	Timings. Up	Down.
Bombay ...	128 10 0	Arr. 7-15	Dep. 21-15
Mhow ...	108 9 0	„ 22-40	„ 5-20
Neemuch ...	95 14 0	„ 23-35	„ 4-55
Nasirabad ...	85 13 0	„ 8-3	„ 19-55
	Simla Dep. 8-15	Arr.	18-30

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.

THE JAFER ALI SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.
(In Liquidation)

SALE OF MILL PREMISES, ENGINES, BOILERS, MACHINERY AND PLANT.

NOTICE is hereby given that the premises, engines, boilers, machinery and the property belonging to the above Company, which comprises 14,060 ring spindles and 5,472 mule spindles in all 19,532 spindles and 312 looms and preparatory machines, &c., relating thereto, will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION under the orders and directions of the District Court of Surat, in the District Court after 12 noon on 15th June, 1911.

The conditions of sale and further particulars can be had from the undersigned on application and the property will be on view after 1st June during the office hours.

T. K. ENGINEER,
Official Liquidator,
Jafer Ali Spg. & Wg. Co. Ltd.
(In Liquidation.)

Sonifalia, Surat, Dated 13th May, 1911.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD

CAPITAL (Paid up).....Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper).....Rs. 29,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Re. 1 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

E. E. SAVI,
Acting Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

ACCIDENTS AND DISEASE

INCLUDING
ENTERIC FEVER
INSURED AGAINST BY
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE COMPANY,

One of the Oldest and Wealthiest Accident Companies.

PREMIUMS FOR FULLEST BENEFITS
£6 or £7 per annum,
INDIAN AGENTS:
MESSRS. KING KING & CO.,
BOMBAY.

HOTEL WINDSOR.

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER.
LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, single bed rooms from 4s.; double from 7s.; sitting and bed room from 15s.; suites from 21s.; including attendance and electric light. Inclusive terms from 12s. per day. Special inclusive terms by the year. Wedding receptions. Turkish Bath, Post Office telephones in every suite. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents).

J. R. CLEAVE.
PROPRIETOR.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum credit, or Rs. 30 in advance, post free.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH NOVELTY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT
ANOTHER SPORTING SUCCESS
"THE CUP FINAL"

This great match and the re-play drew rounds of applause on Saturday night. A splendid exposition of football.

THE DANCER OF SIVA.

Another magnificent colored film giving a vivid portrayal of this Hindu Legend
and
many other New Pictures.

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &C.

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Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

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OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, and additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the bank of Bombay.

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Bombay Gazette.

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CORONATION ARTICLES.
By a Brilliant Triumvirate:—
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Mr. A. C. FOX-DAVIES
Mr. PHILIP GIBBS

WE have arranged for the following series of Special Coronation Articles, which will appear in the columns of the *Bombay Gazette*, as follows:—

June 3rd—The Coronation Ceremony.
By A.C. Fox-Davies, of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law, Editor of Armorial Families and late editor of Dod's Peerage. Author of The Complete Guide to Heraldry, Their Majesties' Court, The Book of Public Arms, &c., &c.
N.B.—Mr. Fox-Davies is recognised as the chief living writer on Heraldry. His first brief was the Norfolk Peerage case, and he was paid a record first brief fee. He made his first speech in public at the bar of the House of Lords. He has been appointed one of the officers for the Coronation ceremony in the Abbey.
[The earlier articles of this series appeared on May 6, 13, 20 and 27.]

June 10th—Westminster Abbey: Its Glories and Eventful History
By Philip Gibbs, Author of The Street of Adventure, &c., &c.

June 17th } Modern Kingship
June 22nd } (Two Articles)
By His Grace the Duke of Argyll, K. T., Hereditary Master of the Royal Household, Scotland; Keeper of the Great Seal of Scotland; Governor and Constable of Windsor Castle.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, have REMOVED their OFFICE and AUCTION ROOMS, from their old premises at Bank Street, to Remington Building, Apollo Street, Fort, opposite the Government Dockyard, and next to the Great Western Hotel.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 29th May, 1911, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, in Apollo Street, Fort, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as chairs, sofas, easy chairs, cup-boards, dressing, writing and wash-hand tables, almyrahs, ebonized cottage piano by Rose and Co., in good order iron safe, child's perambulator, Winchester repeating rifle 44 bore, 1 ebonized cottage piano by Tessmann, etc.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General of Bombay, the effects of the late Rukhmanibai, widow of Atmaram Gowindram, consisting of gold and silver ornaments.

AT 3 P. M. (S. T.)
Several gents' bicycles by different makers.

SALE TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, 30th May.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 30th inst., at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, above the Yokohama Specie Bank, the valuable and substantial teakwood and blackwood furniture, made to order, by Wimbridge Robert and Devjee Canjee, of Bombay Lieder Kranz (German Club), consisting of two first rate mahogany, full size slate billiard tables, by Dawson and John Roberts, with ivory balls, cues, and other accessories very little used, almost new grand piano, by Ronish, in very good order, marble topped large counter, wine cupboards, English-made drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, Morocco lined easy chairs, large telescopic, dining table for 24 persons, dining chairs, elegant sideboard by Robert, round and card tables, electric table and wall fans, large ice chest, rich glassware and crockeryware, platedware, silver fish knives and forks large quantity of superior quality, fresh oilmanstores in great variety, superior wines, such as claret, hock beer, stout, cherry, brandy, stone gin, etc.

N. B.—To suit private gentlemen, the oilman stores and wines will be sold in small convenient lots.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

SALE OF NEW OIL ENGINE.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 30th instant at 4 p. m. (S. T.) at Sandhi Street, Byculla, near the Municipal Road Office, by order of Mr. Balcrishna Kasiram Bhat and on account and at the risk of Mr. G. S. Wavikar.

1 Nine B. H. P. new oil engine by Tangy.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale, balance to be paid and engine cleared next day, that is 31st instant.

SALE ON WEDNESDAY, 31st May.

On WEDNESDAY, the 31st inst., at 2-30 p. m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Thoburn House, opposite Greens Mansions, Mereweather Road, Apollo Bunder the valuable and neat teakwood and blackwood French polished household furniture of the latest design, consisting of dining table and chairs, mirror back sideboard, dinner waggon, drawing-room suite of sofas and chairs lined velvet elegant side and corner cabinets, marble and tiled topped tables and teapoys, handsome cottage piano by Saymor Dove, also carved furniture, English iron and brass bedsteads, mirror door almyrahs marble topped dressing and wash-hand tables, chest of drawers, clothes and hanging presses iron safe, terra-cotta and parian figures, marble clock, table ornaments, windproof lamps, hall lamps, Englishbook case with writing desk, Army and Navy ice box, glassware, and crockeryware, best platedware, etc., the property of C. E. Pinckney, Esq., of Army and Navy Society and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

SALE ON SUNDAY, 4th June.

ON SUNDAY, the 4th June at 2-30 p. m., (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD, & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Parel Road, Byculla, in the compound of Messrs Richardson and Cruddas Iron Works, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood household furniture such as set of dining table and chairs, mirrored sideboard and dinner waggon, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, lined tapestry cabinets and chiffoniers, marble tiled topped tables and teapoys, also open carved blackwood furniture such as chiffonier flower stands, lady's writing table and teapoys, iron and brass bedsteads, mirror door almyrahs, clothes press, chest of drawers, marble topped dressing and washhand tables, mahogany square piano, glassware, crockery ware, plated ware, wind proof lamps, table ornaments, etc., the property of A. Carnall, Esq., proceeding to England and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before sale.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General of Bombay, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 12th day June, 1911, at 3 p. m., (S. T.) at their Rooms, in Apollo Street, Fort, the gold and silver ornaments of the late Dhancorebai.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 29th May, 1911.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81 Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whisky may be had from Messrs. JAMES FINLAY and Co., Limited, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

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AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
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SALE on THURSDAY, 1st June at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.).

On THURSDAY, the 1st June, at 2-30 p. m (S.T.) Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, opposite the National Bank and next to Paper Currency Office on Esplanade Road, Fort, by order of the concerned valuable and neat teak and blackwood French-polished furniture, tapestry lined suites of sofas and chairs, single and double door almyrahs, cabinet chest of drawers, book case, marble top tables and teapoys, easy and Curzon chairs, square piano in good order, arm and armless chairs, English rocking chairs, writing tables, mast safe, iron safes, phonographs, screens, etc.

The above is on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.
Bombay, 29th May, 1911.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by public Auction on the premises on MONDAY, the 5th June, 1911, at 4 p.m. S.T.

The materials for removal of the following buildings—

Building Street Nos. 14; 16; 18; 20; 22; 24; 26; 32 and 34; case No. 255 to 261, Shaikh Memon Street.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 29th May, 1911.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF WATERPROOF TARPAULINS.

Messrs. BENNETT and CO., will on WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, at 3 p.m., (S.T.), by order of the owner one lot about 75 Brand new Tarpaulins, measuring about 17 1-2 ft. long and 11 1-2 ft. wide, with brass eyelets for strings.

Also one lot of about five pieces waterproof canvas of 88 1-2 yards and 3 ft. wide, for making Tarpaulins.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE of COTTON BALES, slightly damaged by salt water.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will on WEDNESDAY, the 31st inst; sell by Public Auction, at 3-30 p. m. (S. T.) at Sassoon Dock; open space, behind the Colaca Land and Mill Godown, by order of the concerned:—

About 167 bales Dholleras cotton, slightly damaged by salt water.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 29th May, 1911.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY to the Merchants and Private Buyers.

AUCTION SALE of Silver and Nickel-silver Watches of the well-known Maker.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will on WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of May, 1911, sell by Public Auction at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Sales Rooms the following watches:—

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the concerned.—

150 Silver and Nickel watches and Repeaters Lever open face, half and full hunter and alarum watches, nurse watches, wrist watches of the well-known regular maker in the market.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of knocking down the lots to the purchaser and the lots to be taken away and paid for within three days from the day of sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 29th May, 1911.

A SAFE REMEDY
FOR ALL
SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, or should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has by a reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

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It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities' from whatever cause arising. Sur

SCROFULA,	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY	BLOTCHES,
EOZEMA	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS,
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

It is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

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Penang	Sourabaya	Yokohama
Ipoh	Saigon	Kobe
		New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

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Esplanade Road, Bombay. Agent.

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ENGLAND'S PREMIER TOILET CREAM

Contains the marvellous tonic water from the spring in Algeria. It stimulates the skin to healthy action, the only way to Beauty. Snowy, fragrant, greaseless — prevents roughness and redness—cools and refreshes the skin—and cures insect bites. NEVER grows hair.

Of leading Chemists and Stores.

ICILMA CO., LTD., LONDON, ENG.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

	Subscription. Rate.	Discount Rate.
Yearly ...	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 20 0
Half-yearly ...	„ 13 12	„ 11 9
Quarterly ...	„ 7 8	„ 6 0
Monthly ...	„ 2 8	„ 2 0
SINGLE COPY ...	... ONE ANNA.	

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Yearly ...	Rs. 37 8	Rs. 30 0
Half-yearly ...	„ 20 0	„ 16 0
Quarterly ...	„ 10 12	„ 8 8
Monthly ...	„ 3 12	„ 3 0
SINGLE COPY...	... TWO ANNAS.	

N.B.—To obtain the benefit of the discount rate payment must always be made in advance.

For rates of old Issues of the "Bombay Gazette," See Special Short Advertisements Column.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales;

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, May 26.] [BOMBAY, May 27.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
3 1-2 per cent. Consols ...	81 1-16		1-4
do. Rentes ...	95 3-4	un	chgd
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan..	95 3 4	un	chgd
do. Govt. Securities...	64 3-8	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London ...	24 9-16	un	chgd
do. 2 months' hence...	24 5-8	un	chgd
do. in New York ...	53 1-4	un	chgd
Exchange on London at Paris.	25·33 1-2		...
do. at Berlin...	20·45 1-2		...
do. at New York...	4-83 1-4		1-8
Discount Bank of England Rate	3 p.c.	since	
do. Short London Bills	9th Mar.		
3 months' sight	2 1-8		3-16
do. Indian Bank Bills, 3 months' sight.	2 1-2		1-8
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	2 7-8		1-8
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	3 1-8	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	1 5-8		1-8
Interest 7 day Market Loans...	1 3-4		1-8

Bar Gold ... 77·9 unchgd
Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1 3 29-32 unchanged.
Closing Tone of Silver—Indian buying.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS. £

Silver to Bombay ... 230,000
Bar Gold to Bombay ... 240,000
Sovereigns to Bombay ... 10,000

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	unchgd. Quiet.
Futures	... steady.
East Indian	... .
Manchester ...	Buyers in different.
Total Sales ...	6,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export...	200
Imports ...	3,000
Mid Americans	.. 8·28 unchgd
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	10 5-8 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

May-June	June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
8·01	7·93	7·87	7·59	7·17
+02	+02	+02	+02	+04

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
6·79	6·93	6·91	6·91
+02	+02	+02	+02

New York Official noon call July 15·73 October 13·12.

NEW YORK—

Receipts at all U. S. Ports	...	Bales. 5,000
Receipts at U. S. Last year	...	.....
Exports to Great Britain	...	Nil
Exports to Continent	...	6,000
Spot Cotton—	...	15·30—10
Futures—Month of July 15·54—19		Declined on bear pressure and liquidation and on bearish week end statistics.
Futures—Month of Oct 13·08—03		

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot Cotton	...15 9-16—1-16
Futures—Month of July	...15·49—13
Do. do Oct.	...13·02—03
Tone of Spot Cotton	... Quiet.

Week's Receipts of cotton at U. S. Ports	Bales. 40,000
Do. exports to Great Britain	21,000
Do. do. to France and Continent	41,000
Do. do. to Japan	nil
Stock of cotton at U. S. Ports	350,000
Do. do. at interior Ports	200,000
Do. do. in London	8,50

YARN.

40s Banner Mill Twist ...	12
George Mayall's Yarn ...	11 7-8

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Cocanada Ginned C I F London ... d 6 14-32
Western Good C I F London ... d 6 18-32

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi ...33 3-4 +1-2
Do. Months—May-June.
Do. Name of Ports—Liverpool.—Done.
Red Karachi ...31 1-2+1-2
Do. Months—May-June.
Do. Name of Ports—London. Sellers.
Tone of wheat—Firmer.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe-62lbs. ...33 5-3
Do. Months—May-June.
Buyers &c.—Sellers—Firm.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian ... 35
Do. Month—June.
Do. Buyers, &c.—Nominal.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs, 85 p. c. ex-ship	...11 unchgd
Do. Months—May-June.	
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.—Sellers.	
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs., 85 p.c. ex-ship	...47 + 1-4
Do. Months—May-June.	
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.—Sellers.	
Brown Cawnpore	...49 1-4+1-2
Do. Months—June-July.—Sellers.	
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.	
Tone of Rapeseed—Steady.	

LINSEED—

Bombay per 416 lbs ex-ship	...70 +1-4
Do. Months—June-July—Done and sellers.	
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.	
Tone of Linseed—Firm.	
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ...	65
Do. Months—May-June.	
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.	
Do. Buyers &c.—Sellers.	

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality). 12 1-8+1-8
RUBBER—
Para Rubber ...4-1—Value—Dull.
METALS—

Copper Braziers	...£ 63 1-8
Yellow Metal	...d 5 7-8
Standard Copper G. M. B.	...£54 13-16
Bar Iron, Belgian No. 2 ordinary sizes F. O. B. Antwerp	4 13 9
Iron Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4 per cent. F. O. B. Liverpool	13 10 0
Basic Steel Bars Belgian C. I. F India..	5 4 0

FREIGHT—
Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay Canal ... 10s.
SUGAR—
German granulated sugar C. and F. India double bags, ...13 4 1-2—Sellers,
Do Months of Shipment ...July-Aug.
Tone—Dull and very little business.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ...12-6—Nominal.
Do. Months of Shipments ...June.
Tone—Dull.
German Beet-root 88 p. c ...10 4 1-4—Sellers.
Months of Shipments ...June.
Tone—Quiet business at easier rates.
E A R & Similar Crystals C & F India ...13 3 3-4—Sellers
Months of Shipments ...June-August.
Tone—Very quiet. Prices unchanged.
Mauritius Crystal C & F Calcutta and Bombay ...11 3 3-4—Value.
Months of Shipments ... May
Tone—Quiet.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16 to 18 C and F Calcutta May-June—10 3-4—Value.
Do do. June-July—10 3-4—Value.
July-Dec—10 3-4—Value.
Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi May-June—10 2 1-4—Value.
Do. do. June-July—10 2 1-4—Value.
July-Dec—10 2 1-4—Value.
Fine White Java C&F Calcutta May-June—11 2 1-4—Value.
Do. do. June July—11 2 1-4—Value.
July-Dec—11 2 1-4—Value.
Fine White Java C and F Bombay and Karachi May-June—11 3 3-4—Value.
Do. do. June-July—11 3 3-4 —Value.
July-Dec—11 3 3-4—Value.
General Tone—Nothing doing yet.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

SATURDAY EVENING.] [27th May, 1911.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
	Rs.		
1 Parcel Silver.	30	London ...	Hongkong Bank
10 Boxes Sova...	10,50,000	Alexandria.	do

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY, BY RAIL, on 25th May, 1911.

By	Bars	Ounces
G I P Railway	37	42,533
B B and C I Railway ...	55	64,028

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE :—
The market opened steady at 1s. 4 1-32d. for, T. T. and Demand and 1s. 4 7-32d. for 3 months' Sight Credits. There has been little enquiry for Bank remittance, and private Bills continue scarce. As is usual on mail day, there is little fresh business doing. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4 1-32d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 1-32d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 7-32d to 3-16
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 5-32d, July
Do. do Francs	...170 3-4
Do. do Marks	...138 1-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...133
Shanghai "	...178 1-4
Japan "	...160

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—
The market opened at 96 5-16 for Cash and the 1st Settlement and 96 1-4 for the 2nd Settlement and has remained quiet but steady during the day, closing unchanged.

We quote :—

Cash ...	...	Rs.	96	5 0
1st Settlement	...	Rs.	96	5 0
2nd "	...	"	96	4 0.

BULLION :—
Bar Silver in London yesterday closed unchanged at 24 9-16 for ready and 24 5-8 for delivery in two months. New York was also unchanged at 53 1-4. The local market opened unchanged at 62 5-8 ex-duty for ready bars, and closes at the same rate. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote :—

English Bar Gold ...	...	Rs.	24	0 0
Australian " ...	...	"	24	0 0
Sovereigns " ...	...	"	15	0 0
Silver Ready ex-duty	...	"	62	8 0
" 1st settlement	...	"	62	10 0
" 2nd Settlement	...	"	62	12 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT :—
There was a further decline in New York yesterday owing to longs liquidating, but we do not think we can be far from bottom prices for the present. The local market opened easier, but there is little or nothing doing in contracts either in old or new crop. Closing quotations are as under.
For ready cotton there has again been a moderate demand for exports, and local mills have bought quietly. Rates are perhaps a trifle easier, but show no appreciable difference. Most of the cotton is now warehoused.

QUOTATIONS :—

OLD CROP.

Fine M G Broach	Rs.	351	June
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar... ...	"	348-9	do
Do H G Westerns	"	323	do
Do M G do	"	349	do

NEW CROP.

Good M G Broach	Rs.	300	March
Fully Good H G Bengals ...	"	235	Jany.
Fine M G Bengal	"	262-3	"

LIVERPOOL OPENING :—

Opening Tone	...	Easier.
Estimated Sales	...	5,000 bales
Total Imports	...	Nil

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

May-June.	June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
7·97	7·89	7·84	7·56
—04	—04	—03	—03

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
7·14	6·93	6·90	6·88	6·88
—03	—03	—03	—03	—03

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—
The market is firm and improving.
We quote :—

Ready "	...	Rs.	12 1	0 B. T.
May "	...	"	12 11	0 R. T.
September "	...	"	13 0	0 R. T.

RAPESEED :—The market is steady.
We Quote :—

Brown Delhi April-May...	Rs.	7	1	0 R. T.
Yellow Gujerat ready ...	"	7	12	0 B. T.
Brown Etawah ready ...	"	6	9	0 B. T.

GINGELLYSEED :—The market is steady.
We quote :—

Bold White 85 p.c. ...	Rs.	51	8	0
Mimbara ...	"	52	8	0
Yellow Hingaughat ...	"	53	0	0
Black Kutni ...	"	43	8	0

JASTORSEED :—Tone steadier, We Quote :—

Ready ...	Rs.	35	0	0
Forward ...	"	7	2	0 R. T.

COTTONSEED :—Tone steady. We Quote :—

Ready ...	Rs.	22	0	0

POPPYSEED :—Tone steady. We Quote :—

Ready ...	Rs.	9	14	0 B. T.
May ...	"	10	8	0 R. T.

GROUNDNUTS :—Tone steady. We Quote :—

Bold ...	Rs.	42	8	0
Small ...	"	41	0	0

MOWRASEED :—Tone quiet but steady.

July-August ...	Rs.	7	1	0 R. T.

WHEAT :—The market is quiet but steady.

We Quote :—

White Delhi May Satta...	Rs.	4	15	0 R. T.
" " R R ready ...	"	4	12	0 "

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	1,670
Bank of Burma	146
Bank of India	67 1-2
Eastern Bank	78
Indian Specie	50 1-2

MILLS.

David	382 1-2
Kohinoor	650
Laxmi Cotton Mill	1,335
Manockjee Petit	2,570
New Great Eastern	165
Standard	960
Sun Mill	85

PRESSES.

New Mofussil	861 1-2

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary ...	130
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preferance...	171
Colaba Land and Mill	1,170
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...	18
Treasher and Co.	530

RAILWAY.

Tapti-Valley	482 1-2

DAY'S RECEPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., yesterday :—

Cotton	8,393	bales	
Wheat	76,376	cwts.	
Linseed	32,099	"	
Rapeseed	5,020	"	
Gingellyseed	248	"	
Poppyseed	2,555	"	
Groundnuts...	1,750	"	
Castorseed	3,446	"	
Jids	3,017	"	
Myrabollams	5,160	"	
Cottonseed	8,623	"	
Mowraseed	296	"	
Gram	8,917	"	
Joowar	894	"	
Maize	1,545	"	

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, May 27.] [BOMBAY, May 28.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
3 1-2 per cent. Consols ...	81 1-8		1-16
do. Rentes ...	96		1-4
1-2 do. Sterling Loan ...	95 3-4	un	chgd
1-2 do. Gov. Securities...	64 3-8	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London	24 5-16	un	chgd
do. 2 months' hence...	24 5-8	un	chgd
Bar Silver in New York ...	53 1-4	un	chgd
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25·30 1-2	un	chgd
do. do. at Berlin...	20·45		1-2
do. do. New York ...	4-83 3-8	1-8	
Discount Bank of England Rate...	3 p.c.	since	
do. Short London Bills	9th Mar.		
3 months' sight ...	2 1-8	u	chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	2 1-2	un	chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	1	1-8	
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	3 1-8	un	chgd
Interest day-to-day Loans ...	1 3-8		1-8
do. 7 day Market Loans...	1 3-4	un	chgd

Bar Gold 77·9 unchgd
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1 3 29-32 unchgd.
Closing Tone of Silver.—Quiet—Steady.
Amount paid into Bank of England £700,000.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	Easier. Dull.
Futures	... Quiet.
East Indian	... .
Manchester	... Quiet.
Total Sales	... 4,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export	250
Imports	... Nil.
Mid-Americans	... 8·22—05
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	10 5-8 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

May-June	June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
7·95	7 87	7·82	7·54	7·14
—05	—06	—05	—05	—05

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
6·96	6·90	6·88	6·87
—03	—03	—03	—04

NEW YORK— Bales.

Receipts at U. S. Ports	...	4,000
Receipts at " Last year	...	.....
Exports to Great Britain	...	.....
Exports to Continent	...	10,000
Spot Cotton—		15·70—10
Futures—Month of July 15·61+07		Declined owing to Southern selling of futures in the local market and advanced later on bull support and shorts covering.
Futures—Month of Oct. 13·04 —04		

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton ...	15 1-2 —1-16
Futures—Month of July ...	15·50+01
Do. " Oct. ...	13·00—02
Closing Tone of Spot Cotton ...	Steady.

New York market closed on Tuesday.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

	Bales.
Total Sales	30,000
Do. Speculation	1,000
Do. Exportation	1,000
Do. Forwarded Consumer	70,000
Do. Actual Export	11,000
Do. Import of the Week	40,000
Do. Stock	826,000
Surat week's Sales	200
Do. Indian Speculation	.....
Do. Exportation	... ...
Do. Forwarded Consumers ...	3,500
Do. Actual Exports	300
Do. Week's Imports	5,000
Do. Stocks in Liverpool	14,000
Afloat Americans	80,000
Do. Indian	27,000
Stock of Cotton in London	.....
Cotton Total Visible Supply ...	2,440,000 —100,000
Do. Total Visible Supply East Indian	25,000
Do. Quantity in Sight ...	11,300,000 +80,000

WHEAT.

Choice White Karachi ...34
Do. Months—May-June,
Do. Name of Ports—London,—Sellers,
Tone—Firm.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe—62lbs ...33 1-4
Do. Months—May-June.—Value.
Tone—Easier.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian ... 35
Do. Month—June—Value.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c. ex-ship 44
Do. Months—May-June.
Do. Name of Ports.—sellers—Dunkirk.
YellowGujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p.c. ex-ship 47
Do. Months—May-June,
Do. Name of Ports.—Sellers—Dunkirk.
Brown Cawnpore ...40 1-8
Do. Months—June-July.
Do. Name of Ports—Sellers—Antwerp.
Tone—Steady.
LINSEED—
Bombay, per 416 lbs., ex-ship ...70
Do. Months—June-July—Done.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Tone of Linseed—Quite but Steady.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ...12 1-8 unchgd.
RUBBER—
Para Rubber ... 4-3 Valve—Flat.
SUGAR—
German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags) ...13 4 1-2—Sellers.
Do. Months of Shipment...July-Aug.
Tone—Dull very little business.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ...12-6 Nominal.
Do Months of Shipments ...June.
Tone—Dull.
German Beet-root 88 p.c. ...10-4 Sellers
Months of Shipments ...June.
Tone—Business very limited.
E A R & Similar Crystal C & F India ...14 3 3-4—Sellers.
Months of Shipments ...June-August.
Tone—Very quiet. Prices unchanged.
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ...11 3—Value.
Months of Shipments ...May.
Tone—Quiet.
Java inactive and prices tending downwards.

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "Massilia," May 29.

The Anchor Line s. s. "Massilia" is due to arrive here this afternoon and will land the following passengers at the Ballard Pier about 5 p.m. :—

Hippisley, Lt A	Taylor, Capt C H
Hippisley, Mrs	Ward, Mrs J F W
Kingston, Mr A H	Wilson-White, Mrs V
Kingston, Mrs	Windham, Mrs
Mary Noble, Dr	Young, Col C F G

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR R. W. R. PENNINGTON, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 29th May.

172 Arms.—Members who have not yet returned their rifles or bayonets must do so before 1st June 1911.

173 Drill Books.—Members who are in possession of drill books, issued from Head Quarters, are requested to return them as soon as possible.

174 General Meeting.—There will be a general meeting at the B. V. A. Club at 7 p.m. on Thursday 1st June 1911, for the purpose of electing a Committee for the B. V. A. Sports Club, and discussing business in connection with Cricket and Football.

All those interested in these games are especially requested to attend.

175. Leave—Sapper L H Ross E E Company is granted 7 months' leave of absence from 1st June 1911.

E. P. CUDLIP, Capt. R. A.,
Adjt, B. V. A.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

JEEJEEBHOY—May 27, at Byramjee Hall, Mazagon, the wife of Mr. Byramjee H. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

MILNE—May 22, at Berhampore (Bengal) Major C J Robertson Milne, M D, I M S, of enteric fever, aged 39.

RANDELL—May 22, at Coimbatore, Francis James Randell, late of the 60th Rifles and retired Head Master of the Coimbatore Catholic School, aged 80 years.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, three shows nightly, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11 p.m. Great Sporting Attraction : "The Cup Final."

Skating Rink : Practice Session, Thursdays and Saturdays only 8 to 9 a.m. Evening Sessions, Thursdays only 6 to 8 with "Band. Night Sessions, Saturdays only 9-30 to 11-30 p.m. with Band."

Maxim: "The principal part of everything is the beginning."—Roman law maxim.

ABDUL REHMAN JIHAYKER BUILDING.—The opening ceremony of the Abdul Rehman Jihayker Building opposite J. J. Hospital was performed on Saturday evening, when the Maulud Shariff was recited.

FATAL FALL.—A Parsi, named Rustomji Sorabji, aged 32, a compositor residing on the 5th floor of a house, situated in Bazaar Gate Street, slipped and fell down the stairs, sustaining serious injuries to his head. He was removed to hospital, where he died on Saturday.

AN ACCIDENT.—On Friday, at about 7 p. m., one Bomanshah Dadabhoy was riding his bicycle in Queen's Road, when he tried to go ahead of a shigram. In doing so, he fell down and sustained a fracture of his thigh.

SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—The statistics of cruelty cases prosecuted by the Agents of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals during April 1911, including animals sent to the Pinjrapole as being unfit for work at the instance of the Agents of the Society, with the permission of the Honorary Presidency Magistrates and with the consent of the owners ; and animals sent to Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel for curative treatment are as follows :—Cruelty cases fined by the Magistrates, 380 ; overloading cases fined by Magistrates, 18 ; animals in cruelty cases sent to the hospital with fine, 141 ; sent to the hospital without fine, 2 ; sent to the Pinjrapole with fine, 1 ; sent to the Pinjrapole without fine, 2 ; and warned and discharged, 49 ; making a total of 593.

ALLEGED SALE OF ILLICIT LIQUOR.

On Saturday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Superintendent Sullivan of the Bombay Criminal Investigation Department charged Karim Saya and Joseph Pedroo, seamen on board the s.s. "Rajpuri," with selling and importing illicit liquor from Goa. The case for the prosecution was that having received certain information, Superintendent Sullivan and Inspector Morris, with Mr. J. M. Brennen, Assistant Collector of Excise, and Inspectors Cooverji Darasha, Karaka, Cama and Nariman, went to Modi Bunder on Friday night and sent an excise peon with a five-rupee note to buy liquor from the accused. The accused brought two bottles out of the gate and sold them to the peon, whereupon the officers arrested the accused. The officers then went on board the steamer, where they found two more bottles in the box of the second accused.

The further hearing was adjourned.

NEGLIGENT DRIVING.

On Saturday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Lewis charged one Shaikh Mahomed Shaikh Daud with rash and negligent driving. The case for the prosecution was that on Friday last the accused was driving a motor trolly belonging to the Gas Company from the J. J. Hospital towards Pydhownie. A tram-car which was going along the same road stopped at a stopping station, when the accused swerved from his side of the road and dashed into a private carriage on the other side of the road, damaging the same. The accused was convicted and fined Rs. 30.

ALLEGED DESERTION.

On Saturday, at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Tapsell charged one William Williams with desertion from the 75th Company of the R. G. A. The case for the prosecution was that the accused was arrested in Apollo Street on Friday. He was at the time wearing something resembling a naval uniform. His Worship ordered the accused to be sent to the military authorities for trial.

USING A LAME HORSE.

At the Dadar Honorary Magistrates' Court, on Saturday, before Mr. Frank Oliviera (chairman), Mr. V. S. Joshi and Kazi Mahomed Saleh Londay, the agents of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, charged one Ahmed Ismail for using a lame horse belonging to his master, Haji Ahmed, a timber merchant.

The accused was convicted and fined Rs. 10. The owner undertook to send the horse to the Pinjrapole.

"INDIAN INDUSTRIES AND POWER."

The outstanding feature in the May number of "Indian Industries and Power" is a fully descriptive and illustrated article on the large installation recently put in by the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation, other matters of interest dealt with being the case for wood blocks in street paving, telephony on moving trains, cotton growing, motor and railway news.

It is always possible to speak of the journal as a well-printed publication, and the number under review is no exception. The illustrations, in all cases, are excellent and the reading matter is well printed.

The hearing of the East Nottingham election petition against the return of Capt. J. A. Morrison as Unionist member of Parliament for the East Division of Nottingham was begun at the Guildhall, Nottingham, on May 8, before Mr. Justice Channell and Mr. Justice Bucknill. The figures at the General Election were:—Capt. Morrison, (U.), 6,274; Mr. D. Stewart-Smith, K.C. (L.), 4,804; and Unionist majority, 1,470. In the previous January, Capt. Morrison's majority over Sir Henry Cotton was 152. The petitioners are Mr. George Goodall, leader of the Liberal Party in the division, and Mr. Joseph Reid, and the allege bribery, treating, illegal employment and payment in excess of the maximum amount allowed by law. None of the charges was against Capt. Morrison personally.

SPORTING NEWS.

SIMLA HORSE SHOW.

List of Prize-Winners.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 27.

There was a large gathering at Annandale to witness the Horse Show which took place to-day under the patronage of His Excellency the Viceroy, the vice-patrons being His Honour the Lieut.-Governor of the Punjab and His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, supported by a strong Executive Committee. The entries for the numerous events were well filled and competition very keen. The following are the details :—

CLASS 1, COUNTRY BRED PONIES, 14-2 AND UNDER :—The first prize presented by the Hon. Mr. Sayid Ali Imam ; second prize by the Hon. Major-General Grover.

Major Hogan's Miss Miggs	1
Captain Baird's Bolan	2
Captain McGowan's Peter Doody	3

CLASS 2, HACKS ENGLISH AND COLONIAL, 14-2 AND UNDER :—First prize presented by H. E. the Commander-in-Chief ; second prize by Sir James Walker.

Major Wickham's Milady	1
Lady Haig's Lucky Girl	2
Mrs. Rasbotham's Charpoy	3

CLASS 3, ALL HORSES OVER 14-2 :—First prize presented by the Hon'ble Mr. S. H. Butler ; second by Lieutenant-General Sir D. Haig ; third by Colonel Bir Bikram Singh Bahadur.

Lady Violet Crawley's Kildare	1
Mrs. Buck's Chorister	2
Miss Boyce Comb's Boxer	3

CLASS 4, POLO PONIES, ENGLISH AND COLONIAL :—First prize presented by the Hon'ble Mr. Jenkins ; second by the Kour Sahib of Patiala ; third by the Committee.

Major Wickham's Duchesse	1
Eau-da-Vas	2
Major Wickham's Contest	3

CLASS 5, LADIES HACKS OVER 14-2 :—First prize presented by Sir Guy F. Wilson; second prize by the Hon'ble Mr. L. Porter.

Mrs. Buck's Chorister	1
Lady Violet Crawley's Kildare	2
Mrs. Clarke's Monary	3

CLASS 6, ALL ARABS :—First prize presented by the Hon'ble Mr. Carlyle ; second prize by the Hon'ble Sir John Hewett.

H. E. the Viceroy's Bahadur	1
Col. Wilson's Sublime	2
Capt. Barrett's Cornoob	3

CLASS 7, LADIES HACKS, 14-2 AND UNDER :—First prize presented by the Hon'ble Sir T. Wynne ; second prize by the Committee ; third by Brigadier-General J. Headlam.

Mrs. Tilney's, Fireplant	1
Mrs. Rasbotham's, Charpoy	2
Miss Hewett's Lady Eileen	3

CLASS 8, POLO PONIES, ARAB AND COUNTRY BRED —First prize presented by the Hon'ble Mr. W. H. Clarke ; second prize by the Hon'ble Malik Umar Hayat Khan.

Captain Rasbotham's Yorkshire	1
Captain Tod's Express	2

CLASS 9, CHILDREN'S PONIES, ALL BREEDS.—Prizes presented by the Hon'ble Mr. Meston, Major General Drummond and Captain Clarke.

Hon'ble Diamond Hardinge's Prixie	1
Master Cecil Orr's Star, Miss Atkinson's Black Sambo and Miss Bannerman's Princess	2
Master Clarke's Chick-a-Biddy and Master Atkinson's Willie Pinkie	3

CLASS 10, JUMPING COMPETITION FOR HORSES OVER 14-2.—First prize presented by the Hon'ble Sir H. Mahon ; second prize by Major-General Dugray.

Mr. Lee French's Kathleen	1
Mr. Cleveland's Saucy Boy	2

CLASS 11, JUMPING COMPETITION FOR PONIES 14-2 AND UNDER.—First prize offered by Messrs. Hamilton and Co. ; second prize by Major-General Barrett.

Mrs. Rasbotham's Charpoy	1
Captain McGowan's Peter Doody	2

CLASS 12, ENGLISH AND COLONIAL PONIES, 14-2 AND UNDER, that have never won a first prize at a Horse Show : First prize presented by H. E. the Viceroy ; second prize by the Hon. Mr. Earle ; third prize by Brigadier-General Hamilton Gordon.

Major Wickham's Patrol	1
Mrs. Rasbotham's Charpoy	2
Major Wickham's Bonnie	3

CLASS 13, ARAB AND COUNTRY-BRED PONIES, 14-2 AND UNDER, that have never won a first prize at a Horse Show. First prize presented by the Hon. the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab; second prize by the Hon. Mr. Robertson.

Col. Wilson's Sublime	1
Captain Kay's Fayak Pasha	2
Col. Watson's Angelsea	3

The prizes, which consisted of handsome silver cups and bowls, were given away by Mrs. Douie. At the conclusion Sir D. Haig called for three cheers for Mrs. Douie for the trouble she had taken to come down and distribute the prizes, and three more cheers were called for by Sir D. Haig, for the Hon. Secretary. These were lustily responded to.

A CRICKET JUBILEE.

THE Silver Jubilee of the Liberal Cricket Club (Esplanade) was celebrated yesterday in a specially erected shamiana on the Esplanade. Mr. P. H. Davar presided, and there were a large number of cricketers present on the occasion. Mr. P. N. Polishwalla, captain of the Club, read the report from which the following are extracts :—"The Liberal Cricket Club (Esplanade) which was an offshoot of the Albert Cricket Club, was established on 1st April, 1886 by the present proprietor who has so creditably maintained its position for the past 25 years. At the time of its starting it had 20 members on its list which rapidly became full as the Club began to flourish under the able management of its present proprietor it was soon recognised as one of the well known Cricket Clubs of both the maidans. It is a matter of satisfaction that during the past season this club has secured 3rd place among the twelve local Cricket Clubs that took part in the "Spencer Shield" matches and lost only one match by the narrow margin of 6 runs. A notable feature of these shield matches was that in the bowling department Mr. S. F. Madon came out as a champion bowler with an analysis of 4.33. From the figures gathered from the scoring books of the matches played during the past 10 years, Mr. S. F. Madon seems to have secured the first and Mr. P. N. Polishwala the 2nd place in the bowling department. The fielding was quite up to the desired standard, but the batting talent was not quite up to the mark. The following 12 members who were and are connected with this Club during the past 25 years have played Presidency matches at one time or the other, viz., Messrs. D. E. Mody M. D. Bulsara, S. P. Pochkhanavala, D. M. Pavri, S. F. Madon, B. C. Machlivala, P. J. Chinoy, D. D. Driver, K

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Lowther Range, 2467 tons, Captain J W Blance, sailed yesterday for Aden, with ballast.

The steamer Civilian, 4534 tons, Captain P Lord, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Avonmouth, via Glasgow, Liverpool and Delagoa Bay with ballast. During the voyage she experienced moderate weather with one cyclone.

The steamer Safil, 502 tons, Captain D McBean, arrived here on Saturday from Mormugoa, with ballast.

The B I S N Co's steamer Palamcotta, 2306 tons, Captain E D G Diamond, arrived here on Saturday from Calcutta via Tuticorin with a general cargo and 13 deck passengers, she brought in tow the steamer Gallia from Tuticorin.

The B I S N Co's steamer Linga, 951 tons, Captain W H Rothwell, arrived here on Saturday from Karachi with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Mexican Prince, 1952 tons, Captain J Young, sailed yesterday for Colombo with the same bottom cargo.

The German East Africa Line steamer Praesident, 2086 tons, Captain P Bremer, sailed yesterday for Zanzibar, &c, via Mormugoa, with a general cargo and passengers.

The P and O Co's steamer Salsette, 2391 tons, Captain H G H Lewellin, sailed on Saturday for Aden with mails a general cargo and passengers.

The B I S N Co's steamer Madura, 1273 tons, Captain A P Logan, will sail to-day for Persian Gulf via Karachi and Coast ports with a general cargo and passengers.

The City Line steamer City of Lahore, 4494 tons, Captain F Macpherson, arrived here yesterday from Liverpool, 6th May with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Dargai, 2297 tons, Captain J C Murray, arrived here yesterday from Mauritius, via Karachi with a cargo of sugar and 14 deck passengers.

The steamer Brasiliana, 2438 tons, Captain J Showden arrived here yesterday from Calcutta May 14 with a cargo of coal.

The B I S N Co's steamer Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain W Moxon, arrived here yesterday from Buseh May 21, via Karachi and Coast ports with a general cargo and 3 cabin and 122 deck passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

R I M S May...Lt Comdr...G V Fortesth...RI Marine
R I M S Investigator...Capt C S Hickman ...Survey St
R I M S Palinurus .....Lt W Taylor .....Survey Vessel

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—May 27.

Baron Cawdor...2764...Fullarton ..W&A Graham & Co
Brinkburn.....2432 Jellard .....W & A G & Co
Balimba.....1657 Whytehead .....M M & Co
Begonia.....2349 Mathews .....T Jowandas
Claverley.....2440 Keagh .....T Morrison & Co
Civilian .....4534 Lord.... ...W & A Graham & Co
Daylight (ship)....3598 Byde .....Standard Oil Co
Gymeric.....2558 Williams .....E Tajbhoy
Gallea.....555 Wratt .....
Harpenden.....2302 Cromack .....A Yule & Co
Heim.....753 Eriksen...F F Campbell & Co
Kesara.....504 Elton .....M M & Co
Lawada.....2124 Wellingham .....M M & Co
Maranoa.....805 Kaemmurin .....M M & Co
Nawab.....2041 Elliot.....T Morrison & Co
Norkoowa .....1074 Hugo .....M M & Co
Queda.....944 Archdeacon.....M M & Co
Shah Jehan .....2965 Horn .....Shah S N Co
Salil.....502 McBean .....
Wardha...2,063 Davidson .....M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
27	Civilian	ord.....	A'mouth, &c
	Safil.....	McBean	M'goa, May 25
	Palamcotta... ...	Diamond	Calcutta, May 2
	Linga	Rothwell	K'chi, May 25
	Gallia	Wratt	Tuticin, May 20
28	City of Lahore ...	Macpherson...	Liverpool, May 5
	Dargai.....	Murray	Mauritius, May 6
	Brasiliana	Snowdon...	Calcutta, May 14
	Dwarka	Moxon	Buseh, May 21

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
27	Hindoo	Groves.....	Hull
	Salsette	Lewellin	Aden
28	Lowther	Blance	Aden
	Praesident	Bremer	Zanzibar, &c
	Mexican Prince...	Young.....	Colombo

The steamer Madura, Logan, for Persian Gulf, &c, obtained her portclearance on Saturday.

The steamer Mohammadi, for Mauritius, began to load on Saturday.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's steamer City bound, left Port Said on the evening of the 26th instant.

The Societa Nazionale di Servizi Marittimi steamer Isabia, from Bombay left Penang for Singapore and Hongkong on the 26th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS—MAY 27.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Trafford Hall s—2,015 cwts myrabollams, E Omersey 10 bales wool, C K Madangopal ; 7 bales wool, The Bombay Co ; 50 bales wool, D Koondanmal ; 4 bales wool, G Gungadas ; 40 bales wool, B Tulbeckehund ; 23 bales wool, J Samirmal ; 8 bales wool, C Balkissondas.

Civilian s—6,500 tons manganese ore R A Willis.

FOR LONDON.

Persia s—10 bales skins, N Cassum ; 60 cwts condiments Manockji Poonjaji and Sons ; 100 bales hemp, D M Doongaji and Co ; 180 cwts condiments, D Dadabhoy ; 62 cwts fishmaws, E Moledina ; 331 bales hemp, T Morrison and Co ; 231 cwts chutney, F N'Swroji ; 70 cwts chutney D P Batha and Co ; 6 bales carpets, H G H Mahomed and Sons.

FOR NEW YORK.

Bramley s—3,012 cwts myrabollams, E Oomersey ; 2,008 cwts myrabollams, F F Campbell and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Trafford Hall s—494 cwts wheat J Fachiri ; 14,000 cwts wheat, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Trafford Hall s—250 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Culna s—220 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Baron Cawdor s—770 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 2,000 tons manganes ore, R A Willis ; 1,000 cwts horns, E Mahomed ; 10,500 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

Clan Forbes s—1,500 tons manganese ore, R A Willis.

FOR HAMBURG.

Schonfels s—110 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 4 bales cotton, The Bombay Co ; 1,000 cwts groundnuts, Volkart Bros ; 100 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co.

Nairn s—4 bales cotton, The Bombay Co,

FOR BREMEN.

Schonfels s—1,000 cwts groundnuts, Volkart Bros.

FOR BOURGAS.

Africa s—12 bales twist, Tata Sons and Co.

FOR CANDIA.

Africa s—5 bales twist, Tata Sons and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Benwood s—102 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

Africa s—60 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 110 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR VENICE.

Africa s—650 bales cotton, Volkart Bros,

FOR FIUME.

Trieste s—1,140 cwts teaseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bingo Maru s—1,000 cwts onion, J E Dadachanji.

FOR KOBE.

Bingo Maru s—100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 87 bales cotton, C Ebrahim and Co ; 200 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Bingo Maru s—200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros,

FOR OSAKA.

Bingo Maru s—100 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading Co.

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Tiger 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Monkey, 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins).	3 10 0	per two tins.
Elephant, 125 deg. (in tins)..	3 10 0	do.
do. 125 deg. (in Bulk)	3 0 0	per 8 gallons
Camel 125 deg. (in tins).....	3 10 0	per two tins

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to The Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.
Monday, 29th May, 1911.

GOVERNMENT AND THE TURF.

CONSIDERABLE excitement was created in sporting circles in Bombay on Saturday, when it became known that Government had addressed the Stewards of the Western India Turf Club on the subject of races in Bombay and Poona. Briefly, Government proposes to prohibit the racing except under certain conditions, the most important being that the number of meetings shall be reduced to ten per season in Bombay, and ten in Poona, that the presence and operations of bookmakers and professional betting-men shall be forbidden, and that the totalisator shall be used only under such regulations as may be hereafter prescribed. "While the King encourages sport by taking over and running his father's horses, the Bombay Government discourages sport in India" was the comment. But this is a little more than the truth. What Government is desirous of achieving, we take it, is the restriction of reckless gambling and the enforcement of its own laws on the subject. But the question is whether Government has gone quite the right way about it to avoid stirring up ill-feeling and resentment? A month has been given the Stewards in which to submit their reply to Government's communication. At this particular moment only three Stewards—two of them new additions to the list—are in India, or likely to be before the cold weather sets in and that fact must be as well known in Mahableshwar as in Bombay. How a reply, representing their case can be submitted within a month, is not clear. The Stewards are as anxious as Government to rid the Turf of its objectionable features and will not, we think, take up cudgels in defence of the bookmakers, concerning whom they have strict regulations of their own, though deriving considerable income from them. But what they and the general public—more particularly the Indian section of it—may be expected to protest against is the proposal to reduce the number of meetings, believing that the best horses will no longer be attracted and that the races will sink to the level of a mofussil gathering. The Stewards have their own grievances against Government too, which will doubtless be duly set forth in their reply. But the matter is not one to be hurriedly dealt with, either in the interests of the Stewards or the public, and it is of no use stirring up excitement or agitation until it is known precisely what Government proposes to do and their objects and reasons. The greater publicity given to the case on both sides the better the chance of a satisfactory solution, for the annual meetings have become an institution and the public will strongly resent anything they may come to regard as an interference with the liberty of the subject. There are many sides to the question and we are entitled to hear them.

A ROMANTIC STORY OF ELIZABETH.

THE sale in London last week of the famous ring which was supposed to have been given by Elizabeth to her last favourite, Essex, and the presentation of which to that imperious Queen, it is generally believed, would have saved the unfortunate Earl from the block, has recalled once more the romantic story which has become one of the stock embellishments of English history in the popular mind in which it has sunk deep, chiefly owing to Hume having embodied it in his impressive narrative. Hume, it is well known, was a sceptic in religion and a severe critic, very exacting in proof, where religion, especially Christianity, was concerned. But curiously enough, this religious sceptic is a very credulous and indulgent critic in history, and allows many a legend connected with the story of our country an easy place in his work without much enquiry. But, as the late Professor J. S. Brewer, a critical historian of the first order, lost early to English letters, well asks, When is credulity ever severed from scepticism? Hume dearly loved a little sentiment, and the story of the ring was too romantic to be omitted from his account which it undoubtedly renders more picturesque and effective. In his days people were not very exacting in their standard of historical writing. The Oxford school of history with its keen criticism, which has overthrown so many popular legends, did not then exist. Its elaborate and laborious method of writing history with the aid chiefly of contemporary authorities who are so often accessible only with difficulty, had not come into vogue in Hume's days. Hume had great critical powers as is clearly shown in his philosophical works; but he did not think of applying them to history. Otherwise he would have clearly seen in the case of this story of the ring, what Ranke and other modern historians saw, namely, that the story came into being several generations after the event to which it refers, and that its details are in themselves inconsistent and improbable. Moreover there is not one ring alone which claims to be the ring intended by Essex to be shown to Elizabeth, but there are no less than two other rings which make the same pretensions. We are not informed which of these three was sold at Christie's the other day and for which a price was paid by Lord Michaelham,—the present owner of Strawberry Hill, the former seat of Horace Walpole, whose well-known taste for such historical curiosities seems to have passed to him along with the property. Very likely the one to come under the hammer was that which was preserved at Hawnes in Bedfordshire as the property of the late Lord John Thynne, a relative of the Marquess of Bath. But there is another ring which is in the possession of the Warren family; and yet a third which, according to a writer in the *Edinburgh Review* of the middle of the last century, was deposited for safety at Messrs. Drummonds' Bank.

We gave the popular story last week from a London paper which had evidently derived it principally from Hume. The most remarkable thing about that story is that it is to be found in none of the contemporary writers who give such minute particulars about Essex's execution and Elizabeth's last days. Nay, these authentic writers, some of whom like Carey, a kinsman of the Queen, were present near her during her last illness, say absolutely nothing about the ring and the great grief it caused her. Only one of these writers, Manningham, makes any reference to a ring, but he contradicts implicitly the popular story by saying that the Queen merely wore till her death a ring given her by Essex. The popular story, it must be remembered, has it that she gave the ring to Essex. The story first turns up in Clarendon forty years after the execution of Essex, who mentions it only to reject it as 'a loose report.' Then nine years later in 1650, appeared a "History" of Elizabeth and Essex; but it was as its sub-title truly proclaimed a "Romance" in two parts. This 'romance' is really responsible for the subsequent dissemination of this story and as may be readily believed, the 'romance' was actually dramatised by John Banks towards the close of the seventeenth century in the "Unhappy Favourite." A little before this dramatization, the story was repeated in a French history of Holland and it was therein said that Carleton had told it to Prince Maurice of Holland. This book was translated into English in 1693, but the ring account was omitted very sensibly from that translation as too improbable. The great German historian of England, and the leader of the critical school of history in the fatherland, Ranke, sums up the whole case in words which must be held to be final: "The ring is still shown and indeed several rings are shown as the true one; as also the tradition itself is extant in two somewhat varying forms; attempts have been made to get rid of the improbabilities of the first by fresh fictions in the second. They are both so late, and rest so completely on hearsay, that they can no longer stand before historical criticism." Brewer, who may be said to be the English Ranke, in everything but the amount of his productions, not only confirms the verdict of the German historian, but adds several more details of improbability and inconsistency in the story, which he unhesitatingly rejects. Still, in spite of the weighty reputations of such great critical historians, the story will, we are almost sure, be popularly repeated to the end of time simply because it is romantic and appeals to popular sentiment.

MANGANESE ORE.

MR. LEIGH FERMOR, in the new issue of the Records of the Geological Survey of India, publishes two erudite papers on the subject of manganese-ores in this country, and claims to have established with a fair degree of probability that the manganese ores of the Central Provinces were found in Archæan times and at considerable depths. This if true, he argues, means much to the miner. No longer need he fear that most of the manganese-ore deposits of the Central Provinces are of superficial origin and that they will, therefore, disappear or become worthless at the small depths. In many cases he will probably find that they continue to as great a depth as the rocks of the gondite series. Where the present surface of the ground happens to cut the bottom of a synclinal trough of gonditic rocks, the truth of the above statement will soon be revealed by quarrying and in addition the manganese-ore deposit will give out quickly. When all possible cases of disappearance of workable ores at small depths—which Mr. Fermor specifies—have been eliminated, there probably remain several in which the gonditic rocks or associated ores persist to a considerable depth even down to a thousand feet. From this, writes Mr. Fermor, it will be seen that the manganese-quarrying industry of the Central Provinces need not come to an end when all the known deposits have been worked by open-cast methods as deeply as is possible or profitable. For it is probable that in many cases ores will continue for some depth below the open cast levels and further be of workable quality in a fair proportion. This means, of course, increased cost of working, for quarrying will be replaced by underground mining. Yet Mr. Fermor warns miners that before any attempt is made to work any deposit by underground methods, the downward extension of the deposit should be proved, preferably by bore-holes to a depth of two to three hundred feet below open-cast levels in the first place, supplemented by a few holes of greater depth later on. At present, however, there appears no desire of the manganese miners to prove the magnitude of the underground reserves of ore, but it may be easily done by bore-holes or sinking incline shafts on the ore-band. Precisely the same conditions are believed to prevail in other areas as well as in the Central Provinces.

The deposits in Gangpur State, Bengal, which are dealt with in Mr. Fermor's second paper, are pronounced to be of an origin similar to that of those in the Central Provinces. Gangpur is nearly 250 miles east of the most easterly occurrence of the gondite series previously known. This series of manganese-silicate rocks is therefore now known to occur over a total distance of nearly seven hundred miles, measuring along a west to east line from Jothwad in the Narukot State, Bombay Presidency, and Jhalna in Central India, through Chhindwara, Nagpur, Seoni, Bhandara and Balaghat in the Central Provinces to Gangpur in Western Bengal. The occurrences fall into three groups, but a gap between the western and central areas can never be filled, as the larger portion of the ground is covered by lavas of the Deccan trap formation. In addition to the districts and states mentioned, rocks of the gondite series probably occur in Banswara State in Rajputana, lying immediately to the north of Jhalna State and still further north in the Aravalli hills.

TELEPHONES.

ONE of the most interesting events of mail week was the reception of a deputation by Mr. Herbert Samuel, the Postmaster-General on the subject of the future administration of the telephone service after its transference to the State. The deputation represented the Liverpool Cotton Association, a body which in view of the backward development of the telephone system at Home, is not content to entrust its future entirely to the enterprise of the Post Office staff. They desire that the Postmaster-General should be assisted by a strong committee, including representative members of the commercial community, and that this committee should be entrusted with a large measure of administrative control over both the telephone and telegraph systems. This modest request was promptly declined, but at the same time Mr. Samuel dealt with the deputation's views in a sympathetic spirit and foreshadowed several directions in which the Post Office would endeavour to bring the system thoroughly up-to-date. He, however, refused to accept the deputation's proposals, firstly, because it would create a dual control which would be unworkable, and secondly, because he did not consider that such a committee would in this instance be suitable to its purpose. He pointed out that while on a Harbour Trust business men might give assistance as shipping experts, no business man whose services they were likely to obtain in this manner would be an expert in telephony. Experts in telephony were the only people who could give the Post Office just the assistance it wanted, for he admitted that he was very dissatisfied with the present standard of the service and in fact that it required overhauling. Of course, the country want telephony is in its most highly-organised state, and where it is in commonest use amongst the people, is America and there Mr. Samuel has sent for guidance. He has sent officials and engineers of the Post Office to the States to study all the latest appliances in use there and he tells us that he hopes to see the number of telephone users in the United Kingdom being multiplied three or four-fold in the not distant future. His ambition is to see millions of telephones in the hands of small men, who will pay a small rate for small use of it. There lies the great difference between the use of the telephone in America and in Britain. However the interests of the business man, there can be no doubt, have been very much neglected in Britain, and there is some excuse for the nervousness which the Liverpool cotton merchants have shown. At the same time they must be aware of the special circumstances which have retarded the development of the telephone service in England, and so long as the Postmaster-General betrays so much eagerness for progress as he does at present, they should at least give Post Office management an unprejudiced trial before they seek to interfere.

THE Army Annual Act is republished in the *Gazette of India*.

THE regulated for grant of loans to the indebted Talukdars in Ajmere is gazetted.

SIR HENRY WOOD, who was recently invited to conduct the Philharmonic Orchestra of New York, has definitely decided not to leave England.

REUTER states that Mr. Winston Churchill announces that a coal-owner has offered a thousand pounds as a prize for the best electric lamp for use in mines.

THE Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province has been paying a visit of inspection to Landi Kotal, during the past week.

THERE being no further news from Shiraz, it is, therefore, concluded that the city mob which was said to have threatened the British Consulate has been got under control.

IT is stated that the difficulty in connection with the carriage of the Punjab Mails from Amballa to Simla is likely to be overcome by giving the North-Western State Railway running powers over the line from Amballa to Kalka.

MAY 6 was the anniversary of the death of the late King Edward, and a memorial service, held in the Albert Memorial Chapel at Windsor, was attended by the King and Queen, Queen Alexandra, the Prince of Wales, Prince Albert, Princess Mary, and most of the other members of the royal family. The service was conducted by the Archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by the Dean of Windsor and Canon Dalton. In the afternoon their Majesties and Queen Alexandra returned to London.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

MOROCCO.

Paris Anarchists' Plot.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, MAY 13.

Convoys from Casablanca, bound for Mehedia, continue to pass Rabat, the population showing complete indifference. The French have not left any forces at Rabat, but have reinforced the police detachment with several friendly Shawias. The town of Salee was somewhat agitated, so the French posted a detachment on the Mehedia road, near the walls of Salee, with the object preventing a sudden attack. It is calculated that there are now about 12,000 men at Mehedia, and two fresh battalions and two more batteries are expected. The convoys are sniped and attacked every day. The reconnoitring patrol have discovered numerous groups of cavalry and about 8,000 infantry beyond Lalla Ito. The movement of Moors towards the Mamora Woods, South of the Fez road increases, and spies reporting the arrival of considerable masses from the interior. Well-informed persons say that the French will not advance until more reinforcements arrive from Europe and Algeria.

Reconnoitring parties which have arrived from Kintra state that the advance of the troops will be hampered by commissariat difficulties, because all the markets have been evacuated, the natives carrying away their grain, cattle, and poultry. They have also thrown dead animals and manure into the wells, and burned the straw and provender which they could not carry away. All the cattle have been driven into the mountains, the country remaining absolutely destitute. No mails have arrived at Rabat from Fez for several days. Amongst the natives a belief prevails that the French will advance without great difficulty until they reach the mountainous country, where they will be attacked unceasingly, with the object of retarding their march, thus obliging Fez to surrender through hunger. It is known here that many men of Major Bremond's mehalla deserted with their arms, and that the Beni M'Tir, Ait Jusi, Sherardas, and other Kabyles near Fez have established contact with the Beni Hassen rebels.

SHEREEF OF WAZZAN.

The Shereef of Wazzan has just arrived at Tangier and writes a correspondent, I visited him at the moment of his arrival.

The Shereef recounted all the incidents of his late journey, and said that he never dreamed that Morocco could have attained her present state of indiscipline, since even Wazzan, regarded as a holy place up to the present, had been attacked by the Kabyles of the surrounding country, and principally by the Beni-M'Sara Kabyles, who robbed him of thirty-four well-loaded camels. He continued:

"I have been unable to proceed beyond Wazzan, so here I return, accompanied by my family, because the rebels disregarded my advice and invaded the country without respecting anybody. Beyond Alkazar security no longer exists. Agitators are going among the Kabyles, preaching a Holy War against the French. The Beni-Hassen have managed to provoke a rising in the Gharb, and the Beni-M'Sara are now in complete rebellion. I consider the situation to be very grave, but I think that, with the advance of the Sultan's Mehallas and the French columns tranquillity will return. Asked if he expected that there would be much resistance, he replied in the negative, as the rebels' ammunition was scarce. He stated that the Zemmurs and the Beni-Hassen were the most rebellious tribes, being responsible for the rising of the other Kabyles. He also related how uncomfortable and dangerous was the journey from Wazzan towards Alkazar. His party had to adopt excessive precautions, camping during the night, and observing strict vigilance. His friends and servants had several encounters with the Beni-M'Sara, who tried to steal their cattle and sack Wazzan, where he left a few faithful servants, well armed. The Shereef left Wazzan on Wednesday last. He will remain in his house here, awaiting an improvement in the situation."

RUSSIAN NAVY PROGRAMME.

The Russian navy, which has been utterly disorganised since the disastrous battle of Tsushima, and which neither the Admiralty nor the Minister of Marine, nor the Premier, nor even the Duma has been able to resuscitate, has at last been brought within sight of regeneration by the personal initiative of the Russian Tsar. The strenuous endeavours which have been worked out to this welcome issue have been going on for a considerable time to my knowledge, says a St. Petersburg Correspondent with varying vicissitudes. His Majesty the Tsar, being determined at all costs to rejuvenate the Russian navy and to render it worthy of the empire which rules over one-sixth of the globe, went himself to work on the question of the ways and means of building an adequate number of good battleships; and he resolved, on the one hand, to obtain for his people all the advantages of foreign skill and progress, and on the other hand to secure all the benefits of keeping the work in his own country. This twofold aim was not easy of attainment. Proposals made to have vessels constructed abroad were rejected by the Emperor peremptorily. The scheme first came within sight of realisation when a Franco-British company was formed for the purpose of building Russian vessels on Russian soil, with Russian materials and workmanship, so far as it possible. The names of the persons taking an active part, or a keen interest, in this enterprise offered trustworthy guarantees that the aims they pursued would be fully attained. They include the names of statesmen who have occupied the highest posts of responsibility in France, and of a firm of shipbuilders who have contributed materially to the progress of shipbuilding in England. It is understood that a statesman who was once the first citizen of the French Republic had been in communication with his Majesty the Tsar on the subject, and that Nicholas II. Kept the matter under his eye, studying it very closely for nearly a twelvemonth before satisfying himself that the conditions were in all respects satisfactory. They are quite satisfactory now, and about a fortnight ago the Emperor's official representative and plenipotentiary discussed them for the last time with the representatives of the English firm of Messrs. Vickers, Sons, and Maxim and the spokesmen of the French syndicate. On his return to St. Petersburg, the Tsar's adviser reported to the the Emperor, who after having again studied the arrangements, gave orders that the contract was to be signed. I am informed that the stipulations will be definitively signed and sealed in Paris, sometime this week. The Russian battleships will then be constructed at Nicolaieff, on the Black Sea, with French money, English still, and Russian materials. This is the first example of a triple entente in the domain of industry, and if it works well it will certainly not be the last. No speedier or more efficacious means could have been devised for endowing Russia with a powerful navy, yet without imposing fresh financial burdens on her population. And at the same time the scheme will go far to draw more closely together the three European Powers who most reluctantly tax their peoples for armaments with the unique object of safeguarding the peace. Among these nations the Tsar's resolute efforts, which have succeeded were those of his Ministers of Marine have failed, will evoke unstinted praise.

SPAIN AND THE CHURCH.

The Religious Associations Bill was read in the Chamber on Wednesday afternoon. Its principal provisions are as follows: All associations are subjected to the common law. The number of members of each is to be at least twelve. The associations must register themselves on provincial registers instituted ad hoc, and keep other registers containing the name, age, profession, and residence of each of their members, as well as account-books, which are to be inspected by the authorities. Those association, which collect and distribute funds for the benefit of their members, or for benevolent, educational, or similar purposes, must submit their accounts every six months to the Governor of the province. Every third year all associations must submit a balance-sheet, containing an accurate statement of their assets and revenues. They will only be allowed to possess the actual funds brought by their members, in addition to their ordinary domiciles, and the real and personal property necessary for their own use. Possessions acquired gratuitously will be sold, and the proceeds will be devoted to the Purchase of registered and non-transferable securities. The acquisition or leasing of property by third persons for the benefit of associations will be declared void. All religious associations will be furnished, in the first instance, with a diocesan license, and all such associations will be liable to the payment of ordinary and special taxation. "Cloistered religious associations are also subject to the common law. A warrant is to be necessary for entry into a convent except in cases when the association carries on a trade or industry. With regard to secular associations, the Bill provides that, while public officials who are not agents of the executive authority will enjoy the right of association, they will not be allowed to bring about a paralysis of the public services. Foreigners will have to become naturalised Spaniards before enjoying the right of constituting associations and may in no case belong to political associations. No association will be authorised if more than a third of its members are foreigners. The foregoing regulations are not to apply to the Order of Saint Vincent de Paul, Franciscan missions in Morocco and the Holy Land, the missions of the Immaculate Heart of Jesus in the Spanish African possessions, the order of St. Philip Neri, the missions of the Conceptionist Sisters in Spain's African possessions, and all the other orders mentioned as privileged in the Concordat. Trade associations will not be allowed to take measures contrary to the individual liberty of their members. Foreigners must be on the registers of their Consulates and of the Governors of the province where they live before they can join associations.

"JOHANN ORTH'S" FATE.

The wearisome judicial proceedings connected with the former Archduke John Salvator, who more than thirty years ago, renounced his rank and dignities, alienated himself from the Hapsburg family and assumed the name of Johann Orth, under which he led a wandering life, have now been finally concluded. The Archduke has been looked upon as dead since the summer of 1890, when he sailed in July, as captain of the vessel Santa Margareta from La Plata to Valparaiso. As he never reached that port, and neither he nor his wife, nor the crew had ever again been heard of, he was supposed to have perished in a violent storm off Cape Horn. Numerous false Johann Orths have often appeared in the interval, but they have always been proved to be impostors. The will which Johann Orth left here in Vienna could not be proved until his death had been officially announced. The matter has occupied the Grand Chamberlain's office for some months, but to-day the result of the inquiries made was finally published. In this decree it is declared that proof of the death of the so-called Johann Orth has been obtained, and that July 21, 1890, may be regarded as the date of his decease. The will is to be opened in two weeks from now, and the Archduke's estate is said to consist of several millions kronen.

DYNAMITE PLOT BY PARIS ANARCHISTS.

Great sensation has been produced among the public, and equal annoyance has been caused to the authorities, in Paris, by the announcement in several papers that in the small hours of Saturday morning, M. Guichard, who is at the head of the department which looks after the Anarchists, got wind of a plot to blow up the Prefecture of Police with dynamite, or, failing this, to demolish one or more of the police station. It is added, that three Anarchists, whose names are known, have been chosen by lot to do the deed, that active search is being made for them, and that last night their photos were posted up at the police stations, which were particularly menaced. The Terrorists had declared, after their meeting that they meant to repeat the performance at the police-station in the Rue Berzelius, when the man on guard was shot dead with a revolver, and an officer within the building was mutilated by the explosion of a bomb. Consequently, as is further explained, it has been decided at the Prefecture that all the police-stations shall be guarded from eight in the evening to six in the morning by two men armed with loaded revolvers. Talk of letting the cat out of the bag! Here is an instance of it with a vengeance. The whole story is perfectly true, and the Terrorists have been obligingly warned of the discovery of their plot. The three ruffians who were to do the mischief now know that they are identified, and have received a kind hint to keep quiet. Naturally, the officials are furious at this indiscretion. As one of them has just exclaimed in the bitterness of his soul, "This makes it impossible for me to arrest the conspirators, as they are warned that precautions have been taken. They are now aware that we know them, and they will take good care that we do not catch them in the act. I have nothing more to say, and I will not say anything." Neither M. Guichard nor any of his subordinates, who are all equally disgusted and indignant, will open their mouths. Meanwhile the most careful precautions have been adopted. Guards at the gates of the Prefecture have been doubled. Men are posted in courtyards and on landings, and at all the innumerable passages of that vast building watch is also being kept—all this, moreover, apart from the measures taken at many of the police-stations. I have on several occasions conveyed to your readers the frank opinion of M. Guichard relative to the Anarchist fraternity. He had been inclined to think of late that it was devoting its energy to "sabotage," and that it had virtually abandoned the old policy of recourse to dynamite, to the dagger, and to assassination. These imprudent disclosures indicate, however, that it is still bent on mischief of a very serious and destructive character, as the fact that the three miscreants were chosen by lot at a meeting amply testifies, completely disposing of the absurd theory that the Anarchists only act singly and on their personal initiative.

The Press says that a list of building to be dynamited and of persons to be attacked had been drawn up. The first attempt was to have been made on the apartments of M. Erminan, the director of the Detective Department of the Ministry of the Interior; the second on those of the chief of Prisons Department at that Ministry and the third on M. Monis, also in the same building. The turn of the Prefect of Police was to come afterwards, followed by that of the Prefect of the Seine, the bombs being laid as near as possible to the apartments occupied by the President of the Council and by the officials referred to

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

PREMIERS AND FOREIGN POLICY.

An Education for Overseas Ministers.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 26.

The Premiers and Delegates, to-day, attended morning and afternoon sittings of the Committee of Imperial Defence. Mr. Asquith presided. Among those present were Mr. Harcourt, Sir Edward Grey, Lord Haldane, Lord Crewe, Mr. McKenna, Lord Kitchener, Lord Esher, Admiral Wilson, General Sir Ian Hamilton and other officials.

Sir Edward Grey spoke on the foreign relations of the Empire.

The sittings will be resumed on Monday and Tuesday. The proceedings are strictly private and there will be no official summary of the debates.

An Advisory Committee.

LATER.

An official report issued to-night, shows that Mr. Harcourt's proposal yesterday, was for the creation of an Advisory Standing Committee of the Imperial Conference, including the Secretary of State and the Under-Secretaries for the Colonies and High Commissioners or other representatives, to consider matters of common interest.

He said the suggestion was made to meet the wishes of some of the Dominions, who wished to be in closer touch with the Imperial Government.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, (Canada), Mr. Fisher (Australia), Mr. Malan, (South Africa), and Sir E. P. Morris, (Newfoundland) opposed the proposal on the ground that it would serve no good purpose.

The Commissioners and the confidential agents of the Committee's recommendations, it was urged, might be suitable and acceptable in one part of the Empire and not in another, and might override the advice of the particular Commissioners concerned.

Sir Joseph Ward admitted the difficulties, but strongly supported the proposal.

South African Proposal.

With reference to the South African resolution to place Dominion affairs directly under the Premier, Mr. Malan said the resolution was presented, not owing to dissatisfaction with the present arrangement, but with a view to raising the status of the Dominions. If, however, a serious objection were made, the South Africans would not press the proposal.

Mr. Asquith said it was impossible that anybody holding the office of Premier could conscientiously discharge the proposed duties.

The Conference deferred its decision on both resolutions pending the circulation of Mr. Harcourt's memorandum embodying his proposals for changes in the Colonial Office.

Premiers Profoundly Impressed.

LONDON, MAY 27.

All the Premiers were profoundly impressed by Sir Edward Grey's exposition of foreign affairs, which they regard as a supremely important education. The very fact of the representatives of the whole Empire being admitted to a discussion on intimate dealings with foreign Powers, as though they were members of the British Cabinet, is regarded as an immense step in advance, which alone justifies the summoning of the Conference, even if no other result were achieved.

Eighty Club's Luncheon.

LATER.

The Eighty Club to-day, offered a luncheon to the overseas Premiers. General Louis Botha, Sir Richard Solomon, the Transvaal Agent-General, Mr. Harcourt, Mr. Winston Churchill and Colonel Seely were among those present.

Mr. Lloyd George, presiding, emphasised the warmth of affection and special pride, with which Liberalism regarded the self-governing Dominions.

General Botha, speaking in Dutch, said he regretted that Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman was not alive to see the fruit of his policy of healing wounds. His policy in South Africa had stood far above that of any other statesman of this century. The Dutch felt they enjoyed liberty under the British Flag; therefore the British could rely entirely on their loyalty. The two white races had now agreed that discord and enmity should never come again.

General Botha said he had received as much co-operation from the English as from the Dutch. He had received from Sir L. S. Jameson and his party the strongest assistance in banishing racialism.

His message from South Africa was, "A land of brotherhood offers friendship and love."

THE IRISH CENSUS.

76,824 Decrease in a Decade.

LONDON, MAY 26.

The Census returns show the population of Ireland, to be 4,381,961. The decrease during the last decade is 76,824.

ALSACE-LORRAINE BILL.

Reichstag Passes Third Reading.

LONDON, MAY 26.

After prolonged negotiations, resulting in a compromise, the Reichstag has passed the third reading of the Alsace-Lorraine Bill.

FIRE AT CONEY ISLAND.

Loss Estimated at Two Million Dollars.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

NEW YORK, MAY 27.

A fire on Coney Island has destroyed the "Mammoth Dreamland" pleasure resort. The flames got beyond control spreading in four directions.

LONDON, MAY 27.

The loss, caused by the fire at Coney Island, is estimated at over two million dollars.

The fire is now apparently under control. Four blocks were burned.

At the height of the fire, a lion escaped and dashed into and scattered the crowd. The police attacked the animal with revolvers and killed it.

EX-PRESIDENT DIAZ.

Flight from Mexico City.

MEXICO CITY, MAY 27.

Ex-President Diaz has left secretly for Vera Cruz.

LONDON, MAY 27.

The flight of ex-President Diaz took place amidst elaborate precautions for secrecy and safety.

Senor Diaz is probably coming to Spain.

NEW YORK, MAY 28.

Federal troops to the number of 300, who were escorting ex-President Diaz to Vera Cruz, fought with 700 rebels near Tepeyahualco, killing thirty of them. Senor Diaz and his son took part in the fight. The rebels fled on seeing another train-load of troops coming up.

FIGHTING IN MOROCCO.

The Sultan Thanks France.

TANGIER, MAY 27.

Colonel Gouraud lost five killed and twenty wounded in the fight with the tribesmen at Beht River, on the 22nd instant.

Another column was attacked in the Alwana region, on the 23rd instant, and lost eleven killed, including a major of Tirailleurs.

FEZ, MAY 26.

The Sultan has received General Moinier and the principal French Officers and expressed his thanks to France for her help in restoring order.

FRENCH MINISTER OF WAR.

General Goiran Appointed.

PARIS, MAY 26.

General Goiran, Commander of the Sixth Army Corps, has been appointed Minister of War.

BULGARIAN FRONTIER SKIRMISHES.

Turkish Officer and Two Men Killed.

SOFIA, MAY 28.

A fusillade has taken place between the Turkish and Bulgarian frontier guards in the Kustendil district. It is stated that a Turkish Officer and two men were killed and one Bulgarian wounded. This is the second such incident.

M. BERTEAUX' FUNERAL.

PARIS, MAY 27.

M. Berteaux, who was killed by the aeroplane accident at the start of the Paris-Madrid race, was given an imposing military funeral yesterday. Sir John French, Inspector-General of Forces, and his aide-de-camp, were prominent in the procession and the cynosure of all eyes.

PLAGUE AT NAIROBI.

LONDON, MAY 27.

A case of plague has occurred at Nairobi.

CRICKET AT HOME.

The County Championship.

LONDON, MAY 27.

Middlesex defeated Lancashire at Lords, by an innings and eleven runs.

Notts defeated Gloucestershire at Bristol, by an innings and 155 runs.

Warwickshire defeated Sussex, by two wickets at Coventry.

Kent defeated Leicestershire at Leicester, by nine wickets.

Surrey defeated Northamptonshire at Northampton, by one wicket.

Worcestershire beat Oxford University, at Oxford, by six wickets.

Yorkshire beat Derbyshire at Chesterfield, by an innings and seventy-five runs.

INTERNATIONAL GOLF.

Scotland Beats England.

LONDON, MAY 27.

In the amateur golf international match at Prestwick to-day, Scotland beat England by five matches to four.

EMPIRE DAY CUP.

LONDON, MAY 27.

Further scores in the contest for Schumacher's Empire Day Cup, are :—

2nd Fusiliers	3,604
106th Hazaras	3,145
6th Inniskillings	3,135
29th Punjabis	2,812

SEVERAL questions relating to excise matters were discussed on Thursday at Tuston on the occasion of the visit of the Inspector-General of Excise to Thaton, Burma.

THE COTTON TRADE.

Further Proposals for Short Time.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 27.

The general committee of the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Associations has recommended users of American cotton to close their mills during the whole of Whitweek and the following Monday.

A circular to the members states that this is only a preliminary measure. The members will be asked later to vote in favour of organised short time till the end of the season. The circular further states that if the trade is to be saved from disaster, the committee must be supported in its endeavour to deal with the situation, which is becoming more acute daily.

BOSTON, MAY 27.

Many New England cotton mills will be idle next week, in continuation of the curtailment policy.

THE BEACHED "IVERNIA."

Vessel Settling down in the Sand.

LONDON, MAY 27.

The liner "Ivernia" is settling down in the sand. The underwriters fear that they will have to face a heavy claim. Two hundred and ninety bales of cotton have been salved.

BATTLESHIP AND CRUISER COLLIDE.

H. M. S. "Inflexible" Damaged.

LONDON, MAY 27.

H. M. battleship "Bellerophon" and H. M. armoured cruiser "Inflexible" collided off Portland, while returning from the manœuvres. The "Inflexible" was damaged to the extent of a seven-foot hole and will need extensive repairs.

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

LONDON, MAY 27.

Lord Curzon presided at the banquet of the Royal Geographical Society.

Lord Morley, Lord Cromer, the Colonial Premiers and Commissioners, and Dr. Sven Hedin and M. Charcot, the explorers, were present.

King George sent a telegram, saying, "I am keenly looking forward to renewing my travels in the autumn, and visiting the Eastern peoples of my Empire."

COMING INTERNATIONAL SAILORS' STRIKE.

Ship's Crew Refuse to Go to Sea.

ANTWERP, MAY 28.

The Red Star liner "Kroonsland," leaving for Southampton, sailed with substitutes for the regular crew, who refused to sign on because the international strike might be declared before they returned.

WELSH MINERS' STRIKE.

Federation Settlement Rejected.

LONDON, MAY 28.

The Welsh Miners Conference at Cardiff yesterday rejected the proposed strike settlement on the terms accepted by the National Federation, which consequently withdraws £3,000 a week strike pay.

AVIATION.

Fatal Opening Day in Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG, MAY 28.

An aviation week opened here, yesterday. Aviator Smith fell a distance of 120 feet and was killed.

Paris to Rome Flying Race.

PARIS, MAY 28.

A flying race from Paris to Rome for a prize of £4,000 started at Buc. There are twenty-one entries. The competitors must finish by June 15th.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY.

WASHINGTON, MAY 27.

Mr. Wickersham, the Attorney-General, replying to a resolution in the Senate, stated that no criminal prosecution had been initiated against the officers of the Standard Oil Company.

GERMANY AND JAPAN.

BERLIN, MAY 27.

The Reichstag Committee has approved the provisional commercial arrangement with Japan.

AMERICAN POLO.

NEW YORK, MAY 28.

The Polo cup defenders yesterday beat the next best American team by 12 goals to 4.

THE Hon'ble Mr. J. A. Meston and Mrs. Meston gave a large and successful dance at their residence, "Bairdville," on Saturday night. The attendance to a certain extent was affected by the Hon'ble Mr. Ali Imam's reception. The Viceroy attended at "Inverarm," but quite a number of people went on from the latter entertainment. The arrangements were perfect, the supper sumptuous, the host and hostess indefatigable in looking after their guests and a more enjoyable private dance has rarely been given in Simla.

MR. GOKHALE'S EDUCATION BILL.

Calcutta University Syndicate's Opinion.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 28.

The Syndicate of the Calcutta University have submitted their opinion to the Government on the provisions of Mr. Gokhale's Elementary Education Bill. Their opinion is embodied in the following resolution :—

That the Syndicate, while sympathising on principle with the schemes for the extension of education, are unable to accord their approval to a measure which involves compulsory instruction and new taxation in that behalf, and, that the Syndicate further are of opinion that the present condition of colleges and secondary schools leaves much to be desired, inasmuch as many of these institutions, from the lack of funds and of trained teachers, do not come up to the requirements of the new regulations, and that hence they must oppose the new undertakings for which neither additional funds nor competent teachers are likely to be available, and which, on the other hand, might divert the application of funds urgently required to meet the present needs and legitimate expansion of University and secondary education.

After some discussion by the Lahore Municipal Committee the consideration of Mr. Gokhale's Elementary Education Bill was postponed to a future meeting.

THE LATE HON'BLE RAO BAHADUR JOSHI.

A Meeting of Condolence.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MAY 28.

A meeting of the inhabitants of Poona was held this evening at the Greta Bhuvan Sadashiv Peth, Poona City, when a large gathering of friends and acquaintances of the late Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Ganash Vyankatash Joshi met to pay their last tribute to his memory. Khan Bahadur H. D. Khandalvala, who was voted to the chair, addressed the meeting, giving a brief resume of the life of the deceased gentleman from the time he entered the Educational Department in 1870. He then referred to his special aptitude for mastering complicated details of statistics which the deceased had studied scientifically and to the series of articles contributed on Bombay Government's Land Revenue policy during the famine which visited the Bombay Presidency some twelve years back. In the Legislative Council, to which he was elected, he proved himself very useful and was twice on the Financial Committee. As a Municipal Councillor of the Poona City Municipality his mind was always full of schemes bearing on the welfare of people. He was thoroughly loyal and most conscientious, and a talented statistician and publicist.

The following resolution was then moved by the Hon'ble Mr. G. K. Gokhale and seconded by Rao Bahadur C. V. Vaidya and Mr. R. M. Sane ;—"That this meeting of the citizens of Poona desires to place on record their deep sense of grief at the sad and sudden death of the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur G. V Joshi in whom the country loses a devoted and distinguished student of public questions and an earnest single minded worker in the public interest." The second resolution authorised the Chairman to tender the condolences of meeting to the bereaved family.

EXTRADITION OF ARABINDO GHOSE.

An Unfounded Rumour.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 27.

A vernacular paper of Calcutta has published a rumour to the effect that the Viceroy has passed orders for bringing Mr. Arabindo Ghose back to British India from Pondicherry. To ascertain the truth of the rumour, Mr. Krishnakumar Mitter, editor of the *Sanjibani*, and uncle of Arabindo Ghose, wired to the Private Secretary to the Viceroy and the latter has replied as follows:—"The rumour to which you refer is incorrect and without any foundation."

DROUGHT AT TUTICORIN.

Water Supplied by Steamers.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

TINNEVELLY, MAY 27.

The scarcity of water which prevails at Tuticorin at present is unparalleled in the town's history. Even in the best of seasons the water supply is scanty and miserably inadequate. The wells, which are the only source of water supply to the town, have run dry. The efforts of the people to obtain water from a few of wells which are not dry is an extremely pitiable spectacle. The B. I. steamers daily bring in a large supply of fresh water from Colombo which is supplied to the European residents. It is doubtful whether there is any other place in India where water has such a marketable value as at Tuticorin.

MALARIA IN BURMA.

Children and the Taking of Quinine.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MAY 27.

A resolution of the Government of Burma is published to-day, impressing the desirability of every possible measure being taken for encouraging the taking of quinine by children to prevent the very high mortality from malarial fever. The Lieut.-Governor has decided to grant special concessions to the managers of schools to become retail vendors of quinine. The Director of Public Instruction will be asked to arrange that Deputy Commissioners are from time to time supplied with lists of managers of aided schools who are willing to become retail vendors, in the areas in which other vendors have not already been appointed.

ASSISTANT METEOROLOGIST.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 28.

Mr. M. L. Dallas, formerly Scientific Assistant to the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India, will rejoin his old department for a few months and take up certain duties which his long experience specially qualifies him for discharging.

ACCIDENT TO BUCKNALL LINER.

Propeller Breaks near Calcutta.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 27.

A wireless message was received this morning in Calcutta by Messrs. Graham and Company, Agents for the Bucknall Steamship Company, Limited, that s. s. "Kazanbe" was at anchor, seven miles E. N. E. at Sand-Heads with her propeller damaged. The information was immediately sent to the Port Commissioners' office and the Deputy Conservator at once arranged for the s.s. "Retriever," Captain J. W. Parker, to proceed at full speed to the Sand-Heads to render any assistance she could, and to tow the steamer to Calcutta when she will be placed in dry-dock at once. The s. s. "Kazanbe" was bound from Kobe, Japan, via the Straits Settlements in ballast and has a large cargo of about 9,000 tons awaiting for her at No. 12 Berth, Kidderpore Docks, to load for Boston and New York. She is a screw steamer of 4,658 tons burden. Her commander is Captain J. F. Anderson. A spar-deck type of vessel, she was built in 1907 by Messrs. A Stephen and Sons, Limited, of Glasgow, for the Bucknall Line of steamers. She is 400ft. long, 50ft. in the beam, and has a 17ft. depth of hold. Her engines are of the triple-expansion type. There is a heavy sea running at the Sand-Heads, but it is not anticipated that the "Retriever" will have any difficulty in towing her safely into port.

MADRAS EMIGRATION REPORT.

Recruitment to Natal Increased.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 27.

The Government have issued the Madras Emigration Report for the past year. The recruiting operations for Natal were more active during the previous year, the number of shipments to the colony being eight at against seven and the number of emigrants 3,916 at against 2,520. Emigration operations for Fiji continued up to the 10th June, 1910, when two full and one joint shipment of 1,589 emigrants were made. Recruitment for Trinidad was resumed in July last, after a cessation of five years and two joint shipments of 474 emigrants were made before the close of the year. The due proportion of women was mentioned in case of the emigrants for Natal, Fiji and Trinidad. There was no emigration to Mauritius or the Seychelles during the year under review.

The increase in the number of passengers to the Straits Settlements is chiefly from Tanjore and Madras (85,015 compared with 48,719) and is attributed to the remunerative employment offered on the rubber estates in the Federated Malay States. Of those proceeding to Burma and Ceylon, it is impossible to distinguish genuine emigrants from ordinary passengers. The slight increase in the number of passengers to Burma is from Ganjam and is attributed to the lowness of the steamer fares and the high wages ruling in Burma. The increase in the number of passengers to Ceylon, is chiefly from the Tanjore, Ramnad and Tinnevelly districts and is ascribed to a greater demand for labourers on the rubber plantations.

During the year under report, 2,111 persons emigrated to other parts of British India, against 20,020 persons in the previous year.

MOTOR-CAR ACCIDENT IN RANGOON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MAY 28.

A motor-car driven by Mr. Lentaigne, Barrister, with whom were Mrs. Lentaigne and Mrs. Godfrey, the acting Judge Small Cause Court, and Mrs. Godfrey, ran over and killed last night a native boy employed in the Royal Artillery Line. The party were returning home after dining with Mr. Justice Young. Mr. Lentaigne told the police that as he was coming from the Pagoda Hill near the cemetery he saw a black object and thinking it was a branch of a tree swerved and came in contact with the boy whose feet got caught in the springs and the body was badly crushed, death being instantaneous.

RELEASED BURGLAR'S RELAPSE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 28.

A noted burglar, aged 37, who has spent 24 years jail of which 15 years were in transportation, had after his release started a shop. Though the busines was good he laid by nothing to replenish his stock. Yesterday morning he left home on the plea of getting in a fresh supply and relieved a milk vendor of his money on the way and his railway ticket. He is under arrest and awaits trial.

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION IN BURMA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MAY 28.

Mr. B. Houghton, Commissioner of Bassein, has asked all Deputy Commissioners of the Division to report what funds are available from district funds for opening new schools similar to those built in the Arrakas Division for elementary education during the time he was Commissioner of the Division. He is of opinion that primary education is in a backward state and is in the hands of lay school teachers and Hpoongyis and needs immidiate attention.

WINES AND SPIRITS FOR HOSPITALS.

Allowed to be Bought in India.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 26.

With the approval of the Secretary of State for India, the Governor-General-in-Council is pleased to direct that wines and spirits and English bottled beer for the use of Government Hospitals in India, shall be purchased in India, instead of being obtained by indent on the Director-General of Stores, and that clause (D) of rule 4 of the rules for the supply of articles for the public service, published with the Department's resolution No. 4941-4988-102, dated the 14th July, 1909, shall be modified as follows :

For D. "Wines and spirits and English bottled beer for Army Hospitals in India," read "Wines and spirits and English bottled beer for the use of Government Hospitals in India."

A PRESS communique issued at Lahore says:—Since October 1910 well-borers have been working under the Agricultural Department in the districts of Gurdspur, Hoshiarpur, Jullunder, Karnal, and Rohtak. The object is to increase the supply of water in the existing wells and to locate sites for wells. Success has been obtained in 69 per cent. of the cases in spite of several initial difficulties.

CENTRAL ASIAN SURVEY.

Indo-Russian Expedition.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 28.

In connection with the intention of the Russian Government of sending a small scientific party to the Pamir region in order to co-operate with a similar party from India, linking up trigonometric surveys of Central Asia with those of India, it is stated that arrangements for this work have now been completed and it will be carried out this summer. The two peaks on the Indian side from which observations could be taken are Garmush Peak in latitude 36'45, longitude 73'32 and an unnamed peak in the same latitude and in longitude 73'52 that is north-west of Gilgit. Two Russian stations are Concord Peak and Salisbury Peak in the neighbourhood of Victoria Lake.

EMPIRE DAY AT SIMLA.

Sir O'Moore Creagh and Boy Scouts.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 27.

The Simla Boy Scouts, consisting of the Bishop Cotton School and the Simla troops (2 Scout Masters, 3 Assistant Scout Masters and 53 Scouts), accompanied by Colonel D. F. MacIntyre, Assistant Adjutant General, Army Headquarters, proceeded on Empire Day, 24th May, to Snowdon in order to salute the Commander-in-Chief's flag. His Excellency, accompanied by Major Black, Assistant Military Secretary, and Captain Becher, A.-D.-C. arrived at the entrance to Snowdon at 10-15 a. m. On the signal being given the Scouts rallied from all sides and executed a "spiral" movement. On the completion of this, a move was made to the flag-staff round which the Scouts grouped themselves and, on the command of Scout-Master Huddlestone, saluted the flag.

The Commander-in-Chief then addressed the Scouts as follows :—"Boy Scouts, it gives me great pleasure to see you here on this our Empire Day, a day full of significance to us all. Your clean and particularly healthy appearance bears eloquent testimony to the benefits you are deriving from your work as Scouts. It is gratifying to learn that, although started but a short time ago, the Boy Scouts movement in Simla is making steady progress. I am especially pleased to hear that you are increasing your efficiency by passing courses in ambulance work and signalling. The latter qualification will, in my judgment, be of the greatest value to you as scouts. I would impress upon you all the necessity of remembering conscientiously your scout oath and of obeying faithfully the scout laws. The zealous observation of such high principles will generate the best and truest form of patriotism and ferment loyalty to your God, your King, your country, and moreover, will assuredly carry you successfully through life. I am sure that you have regretted the departure of Sir Robert Scallon who took such a warm and active interest in you. His mantle, however, has fallen on worthy shoulders and in Colonel MacIntyre you have a keen supporter and friend.

"As for myself I shall always be ready to render you any assistance in my power. I look forward to seeing you again before long. I only repeat what a pleasure it has been to meet you to-day and I trust that the remainder of Empire Day will be spent in the fullest enjoyment. The Scout-Masters and their assistants were then presented and the "rally" terminated with hearty cheers for His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief."

SIMLA A.-D.-C.

"Peggy, All of a Sudden" Produced.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 27.

The Simla Amateur Dramatic Club gave their initial play of the season to-night before a crowded audience. Various difficulties have beset this Club this season, as a new committee had to be formed, plays had to be selected, and the largest task the selection of the cast had to be made. The comedy, was "Peggy, all of a sudden," in which Marie Tempest created the title role seemed to appeal to the amateurs now resident here and a cast comprising five ladies and six gentlemen started rehearsing. The plot is simple and so natural that the audience is infected with the same feeling of suddenness as Peggy. Peggy is in love with Jimmy Keppel and thinking him callous and indifferent to her charms asks him to find her a model suitor. Jimmy Keppel honestly endeavours to please her, but feels qualms whenever he fancies he is just succeeding. All of a sudden he declares his love and everything ends happily. Two of the acts, the first and the third, are in Jimmy Keppel's residence and were well-arranged. The title role was in the hands of Miss Thring whose debut on the Simla stage was highly successful. Her acting was very real and her articulation admirable. In the hands of Mr. Ashcroft, the role of Jemmy Keppel lost not a whit of its attractiveness. His many scenes with Peggy and his frank open avowal of his love to the heroine all moved his audience and carried its sympathies. Miss Woolber as Millicent Keppel was a truthful exponent of the part. Lady Crackenthrope in the hands of Mrs. Hennessy was also admirably portrayed. Each and every one of the cast endeavoured for the best and succeeded fully in establishing his or her reputation for excellent acting. Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge will attend on Monday.

DELHI DURBAR CAMPS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 28.

It is understood that there will not be any separate camp at Delhi, for members of Parliament coming out for the Coronation Durbar. They will be provided with accommodation in the Visitors' camps and they will be free to choose the rates which they will pay.

BOMBAY'S GREETING TO OUR KING.

[Inspired by Government's letter to the Western India Turf Club.]

We've a most enchanting city,
With our edifices pretty,
And the view across our harbour is sublime,
But we pride ourselves and justly
Above all things and 'fustly'
That our morals are the strictest of our time.

Though we live upon our commerce,
We most rigidly put from us—
In the manner of the quakers long ago—
Every form of peculation
Or immoral speculation
The expression' Cotton futures' we don't know.

We are moral to a man,
And we're going to put a ban
On what was called, we think in days of yore.—
The Sport of Kings—forgive us!
We are sure, in heart, you're with us
And we'll never see your colours any more.

Oh maternal legislation;
What a godsend to our nation!
Let us pray for peace and freedom from alarms
And amend by legislation
The anthem of our nation
'God save our King—of babies still in arms.

N.

SIND Light Railways, Ld.—The approximate earnings of the Mirpur Khas—Jhudo Feeder for the week ending 13th May, 1911, were Rs. 2,240, making the total earnings for the period 1st January, 1911, to 13th May, 1911, Rs. 37,372.

SURAT TODDY LICENSES.

Petition to the Collector.

THE following petition has been addressed to the Collector of Surat :—

SIR,—The humble petition of the toddy shop licenses of the city of Surat very humbly and respectfully sheweth that :—Your petitioners are the license-holders of toddy shops of the city of Surat, and as the auction of the toddy shops for the next year is fast approaching, your petitioners have ventured to place before your honour their following grievances with a hope that your honour would be graciously pleased to consider them and relieve your petitioners from the hardships which they are suffering owing to the present system of auctioning off the shops.

It is well known to your honour, that many of your petitioners are old Licensees, following this business of selling toddy since their young age and they are so bred and brought up in this profession and are so habituated to this profession that they could not follow any other business.

In course of business your petitioners have the misfortune to come across persons with whom they do not agree sometimes, or with whom relations become a little strained and the result is that at the next auction sale of the shops these persons will pique themselves up and come to the auction enclosure with the determined intention of depriving their enemies of their toddy shops at some sacrifice or if they fail in that object, at least of harassing them by making bogus bids and the consequence of this action is that they succeed in their aim either by depriving your petitioners of their shops or by compelling them to take their own shops at a price almost ruinous to them.

Many a time it happens that persons who have no other business come to the auction sale and go on making higher bids and ultimately buy a shop at a price which bring ruin on them. Your petitioners would beg to draw your attention to one instance of the last year's auction of one man bidding reckless bids for a Zampa shop up to Rs. 3,450, and when the shop was knocked down to him he was confused and pleaded his inability to take up the shop and the result of this was that the shop was again put to auction and was knocked down to another man for Rs. 900. Your honour can well judge for yourself the difference of Rs. 900 and 3,450 and be convinced of the fact that many bidders bring ruin on themselves by their reckless bidding.

Further, if your honour is pleased to compare the license fees for the years 1908-09, 1909-10 and 1910-11, your honour would find that in many instances the license fees of the shops have been doubled, trebelled sometimes gone increased to four or five times more. For instance, shop at Zampa No. 5 the license fee last year was Rs. 275 but this year the fees went up from Rs. 275 to Rs. 1,625 and at Ghastipura from Rs. 675 to Rs. 1,975 and so on. In fact the fees of all shops have been increased tremendously this year and the result is that the shop-keepers are fast being dragged towards ruin, and gone completely into the hands of the money-lenders from whom they have no chance in future to be free.

Your petitioners would very humbly draw your attention to the fact that the cost of tapping one tree approximately only come to Rs. 10-4-0 as follows and the produce of toddy from average tree for the whole season is not more than 32 gallons.

Rs. 4-0-0	Fees paid to Government for tapping
Rs. 2 to 3-0-0	Fees to the owner of the tree.
Rs. 1-4-0	To Tarwada for tapping trees.
Rs. 0-4-0	Vessels, string, &c.
Rs. 0-12-0	Labour charges.
Rs. 1-0-0	Charge for watering the tree for the season and for some time after that.
Total Rs. 10-4-0	expense for every tree.

Thus calculating one gallon at Rs. 0-4-6, the income of one tree comes up to Rs. 9 and thus there is an expected loss of a rupee or more on each tree. To this may be added the heavy license fee which they have to pay to Government for the shop plus shop rent, servants' pay, of vessels, interest, &c., and then let your honour see for yourself how the toddy shop-keepers can go on with their business and eke out living for themselves and their families.

It would be no exaggeration to say that almost all the toddy shop-keepers are debtors to the money-lenders to a considerable extent and that every evening these money-lenders wipe away the income of the toddy shop of the day and thus shop-keepers drag themselves on until they die or find their situation absolutely irretrievable. Your petitioners do with exactness assure you that there is hardly one licensee out of the whole lot who is not heavily in debt and who is not paying ruinous interest to the money-lender and each of your petitioners can testify to these facts by producing the account-books of his Showkar and satisfy you that each one is over head and ears in debt. Probably your honour might question why do your petitioners take the shops at all, if they are thus dragging on, and to this your petitioners' answer is that they have to maintain a family and as long as the business continues the Showkar would give them credit and go on lending money and repay himself by sucking the very blood out of them. Even this course is preferred by the shop-keepers to the stopping of the business altogether because otherwise the Showkars would stop lending money knowing that they have no business, and the result would be that they lose credit and with it their means of living also.

Your petitioners desire to bring these facts to notice with a view to convince your honour that the present practice of putting shops in open competition is not desirable, both in the interest of the shop-keepers and the Government. Your petitioners are humble subjects of His Majesty and the Government would not desire to see the shop-keepers ruined at some insignificant advantage to the Government Treasury.

All the shop-keepers keep regular accounts of the number of gallons that are sold at each shop every day and the Government also keeps regular accounts of the number of trees tapped by each licensee for his shop during each official year. From these accounts the Collector or other Abkari authorities will be easily able to see how many gallons on an average are sold at each toddy shop at Surat, and making reasonable allowances for the expenses incurred in tapping trees and other expenses detailed above, the Collector may fix license fees for each shop, leaving some margin of profit to the shop-keepers and may give first offers to the present shop-keepers to take the shops at those settled prices and only on their declining to take the shops at those settled prices that those shops only should be put to auction to other bidders. This course would save, or at least to some extent relieve, your petitioners from unhealthy competition and and would make them safe against the tricks of their ill-wishers and would nullify the efforts of their enemies to ruin them.

Further, your petitioners beg to draw your attention to the practice followed in the City of Bombay, where toddy shops are given for three years at settled prices to the shop-keepers, and this year when the term of three years expires, notices were given to these shop keepers whether they were willing to take shops at settled prices fixed by Government. This practice your petitioners venture to submit is very healthy and advantageous to the shop-keepers, because that course relieves them from unhealthy competition and leaves them a chance of recouping the loss of one year, in the second year or even in the third year.

Your petitioners, therefore, very humbly and respectfully pray that your honour would be graciously pleased to discontinue the practice of openly auctioning the shops this year, but would be graciously pleased to fix reasonable settled fees for each toddy shop of the city of Surat, and offer that shop to the present licensees at those prices and put to auction those shops only whose licensees refuse to accept the offered fees and if it further please your honour to communicate with the higher authorities to give the shops for three years and for this act of favour and mercy, your petitioners as in duty bound ever pray.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY CONFERENCE.

To Meet in Mandalay.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MAY 27.

It is intended to hold a Co-operative Society Conference in Mandalay from July 18 to July 21. The Conference will be opened by the Lieutenant-Governor. After the opening, the question of direct trade relations between cultivators and merchants will be discussed. Further details of the programme will be made known later.

REFORM OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

Lord Lansdowne's Bill.

Lord Lansdowne, on May 8, introduced the Unionist Party's Bill to reconstitute the House of Lords. The following is the Memorandum to the Reconstitution Bill :—

"This Bill has for its object the Reconstitution of the House of Lords.

"It is provided that a Writ of Summons shall not be issued to any Lord Spiritual or Temporal (other than a Prince of the Blood Royal) unless he is elected or appointed as a Lord of Parliament under the Act.

"The House of Lords as reconstituted would contain rather less than 350 Members composed as follows:—

"100 Lords of Parliament elected by the whole body of Hereditary Peers from among those Hereditary Peers who possess any of the qualifications set out in the Schedule.

"120 Lords of Parliament elected for Electoral Districts to be formed by Commissioners throughout the United Kingdom—the election to be by Electoral Colleges composed of the Members of the House of Commons for constituencies within each Electoral District.

"100 Lords of Parliament appointed by his Majesty, on the advice of the Ministry of the day, in proportion to the strength of parties in the House of Commons.

"7 Spiritual Lords of Parliament consisting of the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Archbishop of York, and five Bishops elected by the Archbishops and Bishops of England and Wales.

"16 Peers who have held high Judicial Office.

"The term of office of a Lord of Parliament would be twelve years, one-fourth as nearly as may be of each category retiring every third year. The order of retirement of those first appointed would be determined by ballot. The two Archbishops would sit during tenure of their respective Sees. Peers qualified by high Judicial Office would sit for life.

"Elections under the Act are to be conducted in manner to be settled by Order in Council and so as to secure representation of minorities.

"The creation of new hereditary peerages would be limited to not more than five in any one year, but this provision is not to prevent an hereditary peerage being conferred upon any person who is already an hereditary peer or on who holds or has held the office of Cabinet Minister.

"A Peer unless a Lord of Parliament would be eligible for election to the House of Commons."

LORD LANSDOWNE'S SPEECH.

It was in a House crowded in every part that Lord Lansdowne rose at half past four to explain the Unionist scheme. Both Front Benches were filled as they are filled only on momentous occasions, and the proceedings, which lasted only a little over two hours, were intensely interesting and indeed impressive. It was thought that Lord Rosebery, who was a watchful observer from the Cross Benches, would follow Lord Morley, but at the close he rose and left the House. As usual on these important occasions, the galleries set apart for peeresses were occupied from end to end. Several members of the Government were to be seen in the crowd on the steps of the Throne, and in other parts of the House the Lower Chamber was well represented.

Lord Lansdowne said a few words to commence with as to why they were producing a Bill at all. As a general rule it would be the duty of an Opposition to criticise the proposals of the Government and wait for the Bill ; but this was by no means an ordinary case. The circumstances were extraordinary and they were created by the conduct of the Government in dealing with the Constitutional question. There were two parts of it which should be dealt with together, but the Government persisted in dealing with them separately. The position of the Opposition was wholly a different one ; they held that no great settlement was possible, no balance of reform could be carried out without the reconstitution of the Second Chamber, and that the two questions should proceed "pari passu." Therefore they held that if there was to be any interval between the treatment of the two branches of the question it should be as short as possible, so that the country might be amply safeguarded against the passing of any reckless legislation. The first proposition in the Bill was that no one should be allowed to sit in the House merely on account of hereditary rights; and, second, that it was desirable the House should be strengthened and reinforced by new elements from outside. Throughout the General Election they had affirmed that policy, and he complained of the Government supporters who had treated these proposals as frivolous or revolutionary. They desired to show by the Bill the reform of the House on reasonable grounds was possible, and that the House was not unwilling to undertake the task. It was said that when there was a Conservative majority in both Houses they had a Single-Chamber Government ; but as to that, what they desired was to have a Second Chamber which would command the confidence of the country by its ability, the experience, its authority, and, above all, by its independence—a Second Chamber which could be trusted to use its power fairly between the two political parties, that it should be in close touch with public opinion, but not that it should be at the mercy of popular caprice—that it should be strong enough to make a stand when there was reason to believe that the country had not had an opportunity to express its will clearly and deliberately. They did not claim for it, or desire that it should have, full, co-ordinate rights with the House of Commons. In the first place, they suggested that there should be a large reduction in the numbers of the present House. He believed the House had lost authority in the country owing to the reckless manner in which large additions had been made to it. They proposed, therefore, that the constitution of the House should consist of 350 Lords of Parliament, and that, as he had said, heredity should no longer give a right of itself to a seat in the House. They had heard many arguments in favour of the hereditary principle, and they did not take this course, because they admitted that privilege had been abused or that the House had obstructed useful legislation. He would not say that in every case the decision was in every way desirable but it fell well within the limits of the power which any Second Chamber must discharge if it was to fulfill its place in the Constitution.

They realised that in a democratic country like this the hereditary principle was looked upon with a not unintelligible suspicion ; but the Bill was not inconsistent with the continuity between the old and the new. It was therefore desirable that, both on the merits as well as for reasons of sentiment, the new House should contain a portion directly connected with the House as they knew it to-day. He meant not merely a few survivors, but those who should owe their presence to the suffrages of their peers. It was proposed that only those peers should be eligible who possessed certain statutory qualifications the possession of which, added to election by their fellow peers, would leave no room for doubt as to their fitness to be members of the House. It was part of the scheme that there should be no peer with trifling exceptions, who held his seat for more than twelve years, but that did not prevent his re-election. A schedule had been prepared enumerating certain qualifications which had been drawn liberally. Having given a brief summary of the schedule, he said it included peers who had held political office, important appointments at home and abroad, memberships of the Privy Council, members of the Diplomatic Service, members of the Army Council and the Board of Admiralty. Lord Mayors, Lords Provosts, Chairmen of County Councils, Chairmen of Sessions, and Lords Lieutenant of counties. Having explained the periods for which peers would be elected, and the machinery by which elections would be carried out, he said they found themselves confronted with two alternative plans—indirect election through county and borough councils; but to this there was the fatal objection—the necessity of keeping these bodies clear of political entanglements. They proposed in the other plan to set up electoral colleges, and each college would contribute its quote to the Lords of Parliament, not fewer than three and not more than twelve. The advantage of this system was that it would enable them to establish greater equality between the two political parties. Under the Bill there would be 100 nominated by the peers, 120 chosen by the electoral colleges, and 100 nominated by the Crown on the advice of Ministers. Then there were the Princes of the Blood, the two Archbishops, and five Bishops should sit as of right, and in addition there were 16 lords, and under this scheme he believed they would have an efficient Second Chamber with high credentials and constituted fairly between the two great parties. They had removed the obstacle to conference between the two Houses; and as to the Referendum, he observed that the Prime Minister was careful not to exclude it.

Turning to his own side of the House, Lord Lansdowne, in deliberate words, declared that they realised the great demands they were about to make. They were under no illusion as to the gravity of the change they might bring about; it was a complete transformation of the state of the House. The proposal would come as a great shock, and some might regard them as almost a betrayal; that they gave a death blow to the House as they knew it ; but they were inevitable. They were at all events their proposals for the solution of the momentous Constitutional question with which they had to deal. In conclusion he invited Lord Morley, who had twice interrupted him, to give the House and the country some idea of the kind of Second Chamber the Government had in their minds.

THE GOVERNMENT'S REPLY.

Lord Morley congratulated Lord Lansdowne on his restoration to their counsels, but he began with one of the worst bits of history he had ever heard, for he said that the existing difficulty had been created by his Majesty's Government. Did they remember what happened in November 1909, when they rejected the Budget ? It was that proceeding which had landed the party opposite in the present perplexity. There would be no desire to obstruct the Bill, but the Government could not accept it. The hereditary principle was maintained. As to the Referendum, he should like to see the effect of the provision explained ; he believed it would bring the whole principle of representative government into disrespect. The Bill could not be considered an alternative for the Parliament Bill. Nothing could be allowed to stand in the way of that Bill. He protested against the idea of calling a new body into existence until they had settled within what limits it was to work. The Government's principles and plans had been fully before the electors, and their policy was to withdraw the power of absolute Veto from the House of Lords whether it was reformed or not reformed.

The Bill was read a first time.

LETTER FROM SIR F. YOUNGHUSBAND.

Sir Francis Younghusband writes as follows to the "Times" :—

Sir,—There are men from every part of the empire flocking to the capital just now. The reform of the House of Lords is a matter which concerns the whole empire, for it is that House, much more than the House of Commons, which men in the empire at large hold in chief respect. Not only is there greater independence in the House of Lords, but it includes so many ex-Viceroys, Governors, imperial administrators, and great soldiers and sailors that it speaks with an authority on imperial matters which the House of Commons, so insular and so party-ridden, fails to exert. Are men of the empire to have nothing to say in a revolution which so vitally affects the empire they have worked for ?

Lord Lansdowne proposed yesterday at one swoop to remove some 500 peers from the House. He proposed to retain only 100, all of whom must have performed some service of distinction. Yet even with this drastic reform the intoxicated followers of the present Government are not content. And even a House of Lords still further reformed they with to curtail of all effective power. Is the empire at large to have no voice in what is being done? Is it impotently to watch its destinies being seized by the hands of that House of Commons which, in the view of so many, needs reform far more than does the House of Lords! Or may we hope that at the Imperial Conference, or on public occasions which may present themselves, expression may be given to the confidence which the empire has in the House of Lords and to the distrust with which it would view the House of Commons—and more particularly an unreformed House of Commons—grasping uncontrolled power into its own hands ?

21 Bruton-street, W., May 9.

METRIC MEASURES IN MEDICINE.

Impo tant Advance.

The medical profession of any country probably represents the most enlightened and progressive section of the community ; it is hardly surprising, therefore, to find that the Council of the British Medical Association is taking a step which will probably result in the introduction of the metric system of weights and measures into British medical practice.

Knowing that the metric system would, in the fulness of time, become universal in English, the Association would in all probability have recommended its adoption by members some years ago had some transitional scheme been devised to meet the convenience of those doctors who are not familiar with metric measures. An excellent and simple plan has now been drawn up by Dr. Buist, and "the British Medical Journal" gives the following outline of the proposals :—

"Among the reports by the Council to the Divisions published in the supplement this week is one relating to the use of the metric system in the prescription of drugs, drawn up in response to a request made at the annual representative meeting in 1908. After setting forth briefly the advantages to be expected if the medical profession in these islands conformed in this matter to the practice of the continent and after stating that complete uniformity is hardly to be expected until the present generation of practitioners has been succeeded by men taught dosage on the metric system in the schools, the report puts forward a transitional procedure which would at once introduce many of the advantages of the metric system of prescribing and also render completion of the change if deemed desirable, exceedingly easy at a later date. Fully to appreciate this procedure, which has been worked out by Dr. Buist, the report itself must be studied but the main principles which seemingly underlie it may here be stated. A mathematically precise translation of British weights and measures into their metric equivalents is not necessary, for however carefully the dose of any drug to be taken by the mouth may be prescribed, the precise amount the patient takes will always vary when the drug in question forms part of a mixture administered in tablespoonfuls or the like ; for such quantities when poured out are never precisely the same. Hence, translation is sufficiently accurate if the factor of multiplication both for grains and minims be taken as 16 instead of 15.4324 in the case of grains into grams and 16,906 in the case of minims into cubic centimetres. The second principle is that the amount to be given shall, as now, be taught out by volume in the case of fluids, by weight in the case of solids, and shall be the amount for a single dose, and not, as in France, the quantity for twenty-four hours. The third is that when a mixture is prescribed the quantity ordered to be taken on each occasion shall, when multiplied by 16, make up either 2oz., 4oz., or 8oz. The fourth is that in writing a prescription no symbols of any kind shall be used, the amount of each constituent desired to be contained in a single dose, including the water or other solvent, being indicated merely by a figure which in the prescriber's mind indicates minims or grains), and that the dispenser, when faced by such a symbol free prescription, shall understand that he is to dispense it on the metric system. In this case the result of his work will be either a 2oz., a 4oz., or a 16oz. mixture, which, though dispensed on the metric system, will nevertheless contain in each dose the amounts that the prescriber has thought out in grains and minims. With regard to pills and powders, the procedure is somewhat different. In this case the prescriber takes 0·06 as the equivalent of a grain, and when writing the dose for a single pill or powder writes, when he would otherwise write 1 grain, simply, ·06 without any symbols whatever, or, if he wishes to prescribe less than a grain, divided ·06 accordingly (for example, 1-2 grain would be ·06 divided by 2, or ·03; while 1-4 grain would be ·06 divided by 4, or ·015), again using no symbols. He also takes care that the total number of pills he orders is a multiple of 10. The dispenser then makes up the number of pills required on the metric system by moving the decimal point one place to the right. The transitional procedure thus indicated is by far the most ingenious and yet simple and practical method of introducing the metric system that we have yet seen suggested, and it is to be hoped that the medical profession will give it the attention it thoroughly deserves."

The emigration statistics of Ireland in 1910, are published as a White Paper. The Registrar-General states that during the year 1910, the total number of emigrants from Ireland, was 32,923 showing an increase of 3,693 over the number in 1909. Of those who emigranted 18,113 were males and 14,810 were females. Of the males 17,737 and of the females 14,720 were natives of Ireland, the total number of such emigrants amounting to 32,457, equivalent to a rate of 7.4 per 1,000 of the population of Ireland estimated to the middle of 1910, and showing an increase of 3,781 as compared with 1909.

MUSIC-HALL FIRE.

Edinburgh Empire Burned Down.

TEN LIVES LOST.

The Empire Palace, Edinburgh—which was to have been the scene of the King's "Command" performance in July—was burned down on Tuesday night in mail week with the loss of ten lives, including that of "The Great Lafayette," the American "man of mystery," whose magical performances have delighted music-hall audiences in all parts of the world.

The cause of the outbreak is believed by the acting manager to have been the fusing of an electric wire. There were, however, illuminations high in the wings, and one statement is that a lantern fell down. Whatever the origin, however, the stage decorations quickly caught, and the flames spread with lightening-like rapidity.

The music-hall was crowded at the time, but luckily the whole of the audience succeeded in getting out safely, thanks to the presence of mind of the acting manager, who ordered the orchestra to play the National Anthem. The performance being near its end, this caused the audience to rise immediately and leave the building, which they did in perfect order.

Behind the stage, however, many of the performers and employes were trapped, and eight bodies have been discovered in the still smouldering ruins. The roaring of Lafayette's unfortunate performing lion, which perished in the flames; the crash of falling timber and iron; and the cries which were heard from behind, as the fire grew in intensity, caused a terrible pandemonium. The most strenuous efforts will be made to have the Palace rebuilt in time for the command performance during the Royal visit.

This is the third great theatre fire in Edinburgh in the last fifty years. In 1865 and again in 1875, the Edinburgh Theatre Royal was destroyed by fire, six lives being lost in 1865. Sir Edward Moss was on Tuesday night in Sheffield, and Mr. Allen, the general manager of Moss Empires, in Newcastle. Both gentlemen have to-day gone on to Edinburgh. Empire Palace was built in its present form in 1902 and had seating accommodation for about 2,200 people. It was the first music-hall owned by Sir Edward Moss, and the source from which all his other enterprises sprang.

THE IDENTIFIED BODIES.

So far as the work of identification has proceeded, the following are known to have perished in the flames:

"The Great Lafayette."

John Wheelan, forty, trombone player in Lafayette's Company, a native of London.

James E. Baines, forty-five, double bass player in Lafayette's Company, Hackney, married.

Walter Scott, musician, Lafayette's Company, believed to belong to London.

Alice Da'e, seventeen, Sheffield, who played as the Teddy Bear in Lafayette's Company.

Joseph Coats, fourteen, Sheffield, who played as Midget in Lafayette's Company, which he had joined within the last fortnight.

The other two bodies are supposed to be those of Lafayette's big drummer and a stage flyman, who are missing.

The injured are Robert Neilson, head flyman, badly burned about the face and legs; Harry Moore, a drummer; Charles Munro, and Thomas Haig.

A TERRIBLE SEARCH.

One of the Fire Brigade officers said : "When there was a cry that there were still people inside the theatre we attacked the dressing-rooms, bursting open the doors as we went along, and when we had got to the further end of the passage we found two poor fellows lying side by side at the top of the stair leading to the stage. They had fallen when within a few feet of safety, evidently overpowered by the smoke. Both had died from suffocation. Then we got down to the back of the stage, and in another dressing-room we found three bodies, two of them being children. There was a cry that Lafayette was in his dressing-room. We proceeded to the stage level and crawled beneath some scenery into the passage leading to his dressing-room. When there we came across another man. There was still some life in him, and at once we had him carried to the street and then to the infirmary. The door of Lafayette's dressing-room was burst open, but there was no trace of him. Then we had a general search, during which we found another body. By this time the fire was practically under control, but two shifts remained on duty throughout the night until eight o'clock when the debris on the stage was still smouldering. Two more bodies were found during the night."

THE IRON CURTAIN.

The Press Association's Edinburgh representative gives an account of an interview which he has had with Mr. C. B. Fountaine, the acting manager at the theatre. Mr. Fountaine, who had not been to bed, bore traces of the fearful ordeal which he had passed through. He was in the front of the house just prior to the falling of the curtain, when he perceived a little spurt of flame, which he knew had no part in the performance. He rushed round to the stage, which he reached just as the stage manager operated the lever which controlled the iron curtain. Mr. Fountaine hastened to the front and shouted to the conductor "The King,' and the orchestra struck up the National Anthem the audience instinctively rose to its feet and turned towards the exits. The tremendous draught blew the draperies beneath the descending iron curtain, and prevented it from quite reaching the floor. Through the few inches of space remaining great volumes of smoke issued into the theatre, so that the audience were perfectly aware of the alarming nature of the situation.

The crowd, however, behaved magnificently, and the precautions taken in the theatre for an emergency of the kind worked with conspicuous success. There have been many occasions when the mere cry of "Fire has resulted in a panic causing death. In the present instance there was behind the iron curtain a ranging furnace, and yet close on 3,000 spectators passed without injury into the street. This aspect of the night's experience appealed strongly to Mr. Fountaine, who extolled the manner in which the theatre staff performed their various duties. Before the arrival of the fire-brigade the theatre still had the hose playing on the stage. In accordance with the custom at the theatre, a man was stationed at each exit, and the doors were equipped with panic bolts, which means that they open outwards when pressure is applied. Asked whether he had a theory as to the origin of the outbreak, Mr. Fountaine said that he believed it was occasioned by the fusing of a wire in some part of Lafayette's electrical fittings. Lafayette carried tons of scenery, and the staging was of an inflammable nature. The persons burned were engaged in some part of the flies. Some of the artistes seemed to have left the stage and returned. Lafayette was one of these, and it is thought that he had gone back to try to save his horse and dog. The body found this morning the left-hand corner of the stage beside the charred remains of the horse is supposed to be that of Lafayette. The remains of the lion lay on the other side of the stage. The boy and girl among the victims were waiting in the dressing-room to go home with other members of the company and they were suffocated. The dressing-rooms remained intact.

The scene this morning indicated how fierce had been the flames, and Mr. Fountaine pointed out how well the iron curtain had performed its function. Behind where it had stood only bare walls remained with the sky overhead, while in front the theatre presented much its usual appearance. When the curtain fell some sparks flew into the auditorium, but the damage done was much slighter than might have been expected.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 27.

Major A. R. Sanders, 29th Lancers, is appointed Second-in-Command of that regiment.

Major-General C.G.M. Fasken, Commanding the Ferozepore Brigade, has been granted three months' leave.

Captain A.D. Murray, Supernumerary Captain, Mountain Artillery, has been posted to No. 8 Mountain Battery vice Captain Wilkinson posted to the 14th Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, as Major.

INTERNATIONAL COTTON CONGRESS.

The eighth International Cotton Congress was opened at Barcelona on May 8, and was attended by about 300 delegates. Senor Calvet, the President, was in the chair, and in his opening address to the congress stated that the Spanish cotton manufacturers entered the International Cotton Association in 1905, the second year of its creation, promising at the time modest but loyal co-operation in the work. That promise they had honourably kept, and they had spared no effort to support the vast plans of the federation for the good of the industry and for the promotion of cordial goodwill among the people of all nations. Speculation continued to prejudice both manufacturing and consuming interests, but its effects had been minimised by the efforts of the international organisation.

Sir C. W. Macara, Chairman of the International Committee, presenting his annual review, reminded the congress that to-day the cotton industry was world-while in its extent, and never in its history were its requirement and its condition as well known as they were now. The International Federation during the seven years of its existence had disseminated a vast amount of information, and had exercised powerful influence upon rulers, governments, and peoples. He need only mention one or two of its labours. Courts of arbitration for the settlement of internal disputes in the cotton trade had been appointed, and the sixteen affiliated countries with one or two exceptions, had nominated their official arbitrators. Steps had been taken in connection with the formation of mutual fire insurance companies, both national and international, and the information which had been collected would be of the greatest use. Conferences had been held with the cotton exchanges of Liverpool, Bremen, and Havre, and though the concession which had been secured were not all that had been advocated, it was hoped that a fair basis of settlement would be reached. The Federation's statistics of stocks of cotton and consumption were now supplied by the owners of ninety per cent of the spindles of the world, and were of inestimable value in allaying excitement about cotton supplies.

Concluding, Sir Charles said :—"I regret that I have to report that the state of the cotton trade throughout the world is still very unsatisfactory. No amount of knowledge or industry can save us from disaster if things go on as they are now. If we had a sufficient supply of raw cotton at a reasonable price there would probably have been work for all the spindles and all the looms, large though the additions to machinery have been in recent years, but with cotton comparatively scarce and prices enormously high there has been most serious curtailment in the consumption of cotton goods, and that curtailment has disastrously affected the trade, not in one country, but in all countries. Determined efforts continue to be, made to increase the supply of the raw material from the present cotton fields and to open up new sources of supply wherever this can be done successfully. Special attention during the last twelve months has been directed to India, and great pressure has been brought to bear upon the Secretary of State for India by two influential deputations. It is pleasing to note that a large increase in the production of East Indian cotton has taken place during the last five years, and that the quality has been improved. It has been clearly demonstrated that large quantities of long staple cotton, such as Lancashire requires, can be grown provided the recommendations of the Brussels congress are carried out. This view is borne out by the reports of the highest officials of the Board of Agriculture in India. These reports will be laid before the congress. I am emphatically of the opinion that the speediest relief from the shortage in the supply of the raw material for the cotton industry of the world will come from India.

"We want cotton-growing to be remunerative to the grower, just as we want cotton-manufacturing to be remunerative to the spinner and manufacturer, and we shall never have continuity of satisfactory trade until we have put in operation means to deal effectively with those who increase the price of our raw material by gambling operations. I confess I do not see any immediate prospect of relief from the existing state of things unless we resort to the plan which I advocated both before and since the International Federation was established, and which I advocate now more strongly than ever—the adoption of systematised short time—an arrangement which will enable all to bear an equal share of the burden according to their strength, and which will impose a ruinous burden on none. Having very near to my heart a desire for universal prosperity in the cotton industry, I earnestly hope that disaster may be staved off by an early resort to this plan, which is the fairest to both employers and operatives."

The Congress was concluded on May 10, Herr Syz (Switzerland) presiding. Herr Keffler (Austria) presented a report on the varying cost of fire insurance. He pointed out that there was no irremoveable difficulty in the way of the establishment of mutual insurance companies on the continent or the establishment of an international reinsurance, which was their ultimate object. A number of important resolutions passed by sectional meetings on previous days were unanimously adopted. It was decided to urge countries which have not established mutual fire insurances to continue their propaganda, the ultimate aim being the establishment of an international reinsurance company. An invitation to hold the next Congress in Holland was accepted.

THE BEGUM OF BHOPAL.

Her Highness the Nawab Sultan Jahan, Begum of Bhopal, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., and her suite arrived in England on May 6 from Paris. They are staying for the present at Redhill, whence they will visit various places of interest prior to the Coronation, which is the reason for her Highness's visit.

The journey from Paris was conducted with the religious care necessary in the case of a purdah lady, upon whose features the world at large may not gaze. The party consisted of the Begum and three ladies with about seventeen male attendants, including a physician, various cooks, an astrologer, and other officials. A special saloon had been taken on the French mail packet, and in this during the cross-Channel voyage the party remained, with the exception of the courier who superintended the arrangements for landing. The special train was brought up to the steamer so that the door of the saloon carriage exactly faced the ship's gangway. All strangers were kept at a distance, not even the captain of the steamer or any other officer being near the gangway at the time of landing. As soon as the princess and her attendants had boarded the special train it was despatched to its destination.

The costumes of the Begum and her ladies, while picturesque, were such as to baffle curiosity entirely. The princess herself was wrapped in a beautiful white silk, with a headdress with a small opening for the eyes, and a veil which enveloped the whole form. Her ladies were similarly dressed, except that the colour of thee wrapper in one case was green.

The Begum of Bhopal was received by the King and Queen on May 9 at Buckingham Palace. Her Highness, who was attired in a rich costume of silk material, and was closely veiled, was received in the White Drawing Room by their Majesties who cordially welcomed her and chatted with her for some time. The Begum was then conducted to the Throne Room, and later she saw with great appreciation the holding of the first Court of the reign in the Ball Room.

Prior to her start for the Palace, her Highness dined at the St. Ermin's Hotel, Westminster. She arrived from Redhill, where she has leased Patteson Court for the summer, at 1-45 p. m. by motor car, accompanied by her son Sahibzadas Hamidullah Khan, Mrs. Barnes, her English lady physician, and two Indian men-servants. She immediately retired to her suite of rooms, which occupies the whole first floor of the left wing of the hotel, and did not leave it until she drove off to the Palace at 8 45 p.m., a quarter of an hour after other guests had left for the Court. Her dinner, which was, of course, laid in her private room, was served by female members of the hotel staff, her own two native men-servants standing in the passage with their backs to the door, and passing the dishes to the waitress within. The door was opened just sufficiently to pass the dishes through, and then immediately closed again. The Begum wore a pale blue silk gown, and the hood made of the same material with two slits for the eyes, was fastened round her head with a bandeau.

The Begum of Bhopal at one o'clock on May 10 paid a visit to Queen Alexandra at Marlborough House. She also visited the Earl and Countess of Minto, and later went to the Water-colour Exhibition in Pall Mall, where she was received by the president.

CIVIL WAR IN MEXICO.

Fighting Renewed.

New York, May 7.

The peace negotiations in Mexico were suspended yesterday and the truce came to an end. Senor Madero, however, allowed it to become known that he would not attack Juarez immediately, and all hope of agreement has not yet been abandoned. It is suspected that there is some "bluffing" on each side, but if the failure of formal negotiations is due to President Diaz's refusal publicly to state his intention to resign, a delicate question of personal pride is involved.

Senor Madero, who declares that the President has privately intimated his purpose to retire from the Government, flatly asserts that while President Diaz is in power "all laws will be fictitious and all promises tricks of war."

Washington, May. 8.

The Mexican Embassy to-day received a telegram stating that President Diaz has issued a manifesto affirming his will to retire as "soon as he is conscientiously convinced that there is no fear of the country's being plunged into anarchy by his act," and appealing to the nation for help towards the restoration of peace.

No mention is made of new elections. In the ordinary course the Vice-President would fill out the retiring President's term, but if there is no Vice-President—and Senor Corral's resignation is taken for granted—the Foreign Minister becomes Provisional President and calls for the election of a new President.

Washington, May 9.

There has been fighting all day in the streets of Juarez between Federals and rebels, and it appears as if President Diaz's proclamation had been entirely forgotten. Hostilities were renewed yesterday in spite of General Madero's exhortations to the men, and to-day a general attack on the city was made with his sanction. Evidently he has abandoned the hope of checking the ardent spirits of his followers.

The renewal of the fighting and the repetition at El Paso of the incidents which occurred at Douglas are naturally viewed with anxiety here. The strictest orders have been issued to the American troops to keep the people at El Paso out of the zone of fire so as to avert further casualties, but their curiosity appears hard to restrain. Yesterday, when four were killed, thousands dotted the roof tops or lined the river banks in the direct line of fire. For the rest the attitude of the Administration is unchanged Its face is still set against intervention save in the very last resort.

New York, May 9.

The "Herald" had received the following telegram from Mexico City:—

"A revolt has broken out in the State of Oaxaca, which has hitherto been quiet, and the town of Oaxaca has been attacked by the enraged populace, who were disappointed at the failure of President Diaz to nominate as Governor the popular candidate Senor Benito Juarez, son of the famous leader. The President has actually named his own nephew, Senor Felix Diaz, as Governor."

CAPTURE OF JUAREZ.

El Paso, May 10.

Juarez has been captured by the insurgents. The Federals fled towards Banche after two hours' hard fighting, and a force of 250 rebels under Colonel Villa started in pursuit. At the same time General Madero, who had been watching the action from the neighbouring hillside, entered and took formal possession of the town.

It is estimated that in yesterday's fighting there were between 30 and 60 killed on both sides and 100 wounded. Hostilities were suspended yesterday evening to permit of the removal of the dead and wounded. A number of the latter were brought here and taken to hospital.

Washington, May 11.

The capture of Juarez means, it is hoped, the removal of the scene of hostilities from the proximity of the United States Frontier. Press reports say that the rebels, equipped with new heavy field guns and plenty of ammunition, are preparing to march southwards to meet the Federal troops under Colonel Rabago.

New York, May 11.

The chiefs of the Mexican insurgents conferred to-day at Juarez and appointed a Provisional Government with Senor Gomez as Minister for Foreign Affairs.

General Madero has announced that he has made Juarez his capital.

Juarez, May 11.

General Madero yesterday evening released on parole General Navarro and 27 officers. It is announced that 500 federals who are prisoners will be permitted to join the rebels or will be exchanged.

PERSIAN AFFAIRS.

The Teheran correspondent of the "Times," in a telegram dated May 8, states :—The political situation at Teheran is very confused. There are dissensions in the Cabinet concerning the expenditure of the loan ; the Minister of the Interior has resigned, and has been replaced by Sardar Assad. It is very doubtful whether this solution can be more than superficial ; it is difficult to see how the nomination of Sardar Assad as Minister of the Interior is compatible with the retention of the present Governor-General of Fars. The Minister of Finance is said to share the view of the ex-Minister of the Interior. The resignation is likely to hasten the process of disintegration in the Government majority.

Mehmet Jaffir, who was hanged by the mob in Ispahan, proves to have been the head of the municipality people have been killed in the riots, the bazaars are shut, in defiance of the Governor's orders, but Ispahan is otherwise quiet.

THE MURDER OF SANI-ED-DOWLEH.

Teheran, May 9.—One of the two assassins of Sani-ed-Dowleh, who were found guilty of the murder by a Persian Court and were being escorted to Baku for the Russian trial, jumped overboard at Astara, and, being handcuffed, was quickly drowned.

Sani-ed-Dowleh, the late Minister of Finance in Persia, was assassinated on Feb. 6 by three Georgians, subjects of Russia. One of them escaped ; the others were, in accordance with the usual procedure, handed over to the Russian Legation and tried, while in its custody, by a Persian Court. A Russian trial at Baku must follow, and the punishment must administered in Russia.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of Traffic earnings for week ending 22nd April.

	Miles Open.	Total for the week.	Earnings for previous week	Total to date.
Approximate earnings for week ending 29th April in G.I.P. Ry. Including I.M. Ry. System...	3791·36	164·200	23454206	2710·406
A. D. C. Ry.....	125·66	3740	540705	578105
Baran Kotah Ry.	40·29	31·0	33875	36·75
Total...	2357·33	1638700	26028786	27717486
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 29th April 10				
G. I. P. Ry. Including I. M. Ry. System...	2784·67	1653762	27395403	29049165
A. D. C. Ry. ...	125·66	3647·9	491426	527905
B.-K. Ry.....	40·29	1023	23942	25965
Total	2950·62	1692264	27910771	29603035
Inc. or Dec. G.I.P.R. Incg. I.M. R.System	+ 6·71	— 5562	-1941197	-1946759
A.D.C.R.	.....	+ 941	+ 49279	+ 50220
Baran-Kotah R.	.....	+ 1077	+ 9933	+ 11010

EUROPEAN AND EURASIAN EDUCATION.

Address by Lord Curzon.

Lord Curzon of Kedleston addressed a public meeting held at the Mansion House on May 5 in aid of the appeal of the All-India Committee for a fund of £250,000—of which £80,000 has been given anonymously—for the support of the schools established by the Church of England, the Church of Scotland, and the Evangelical Free Churches of Great Britain, for the European and Eurasian community in India.

The Lord Mayor presided, and among those on the platform were the Lady Mayoress, Sir Robert and Lady Laidlaw, the Bishop of Leicester, the Bishop of Grantham, Sir Lionel Spencer, Lord Reay, Sir J.D. Rees, Sir Walter and Lady Lawrence, Sir Patrick Playfair, Sir W. Lee-Warner, Col. Yate, M.P., Sir J. Wilson, Sir Montagu Turner, Sir John Kennaway, the Rev. Charles Brown, Sir Capel Wolseley, treasurer, and the Ven. G. A. Ford and the Rev. A. Francis, hon. secretaries.

The Lord Mayor read a letter from Major Malcolm Murray, Comptroller of the Duke of Connaught's Household, in which he said :—"I am desired by his Royal Highness to say how much he is in sympathy with a movement which has for its object the improvement of the education and material welfare of a community that is known to be so thoroughly loyal."

The Archbishop of Canterbury sent a letter, in the course of which he said :—"You will know by this time how cordially the whole of the Convocation of Canterbury, both Upper and Lower House, endorses the appeal which is being made. It is difficult to imagine any cause which makes stronger or more reasonable claim than this upon the generosity of Christian men and women who realise the responsibility attaching to our position in India."

Lord Lansdowne, apologising for his absence wrote :—"I regret that a troublesome cough from which I have been suffering since the beginning of the session compels me to avoid public meetings."

Field-Marshal Lord Roberts also sent a letter of apology, and enclosed a cheque.

Lord Curzon moved the following resolution :—

"That the education of the children of Europeans and Eurasians in India being recognised on all hands as inadequate, this meeting is of opinion that the defective education of this community must have disastrous religious, social, and political results, and bring discredit upon our rule in India."

He said that the Eurasians numbered about 100,000. The Europeans were about the same figure, exclusive of the British Army of Occupation which comprised 75,000 men. The desire of the vast majority of the Eurasians was to cling to the English side of their connection to be lifted up rather than to drop back and be lost. Many of them had rendered great services in the Army or in positions under the Government and they were all animated by feelings of immense loyalty to this country. He had often on public occasions emphasised the profound truth that we were in India not for our own sake, but for the sake of the people of that country. (Hear, hear.) We were not there for an unfelfish purpose our presence there had no justification. (Hear, hear.) The great need both of the European and Eurasian community was education. It was by education alone that they could vindicate in India the standard of their race. Something had been done for them by the Government of India. There was an annual grant of £100,000 in aid of the schools and colleges of the community. But the Government could not cover more than a fragmentary corner of the ground. By the munificent gift of £50,000 from one man a fund had been started, and on that foundation the people of this country were asked to raise £250,000 for improving the schools, for creating scholarships, far providing openings for a University career, and for raising the position of the teachers. (Hear, hear.) He might support that appeal on the ground of political expediency in respect of the benefits the British occupation of India would derive in return. But he preferred to support it on the ground solely of moral duty. (Cheers.)

Sir Andrew Fraser, formerly Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, having seconded the resolution, it was submitted to the meeting and carried.

The Bishop of St. Albans, moving a resolution welcoming the delegates of the All-India Committee who are visiting England, said that the scheme was not undenominational; it was interdenominational. (Hear, hear.) As a little mistake had been made recently in a newspaper comment on the subject, he desired to make that point perfectly clear. The Church of England school remained a Church of England school under the scheme, but every facility would be given to other religious communities to give religious instruction to the children of their faith attending the school, and to ensure that they went to their own place of worship. The scheme had the support of all the religious bodies in India except the Roman Catholics. The Bishops of India had allocated to the support of the scheme £20,000 out of the £50,000 which they received from the fund raised at the Pan-Anglican Conference. (Hear hear.)

The Rev. Charles Brown, President of the National Council of the Evangelical Free Churches, seconded the resolution, which was agreed to.

A resolution supporting the scheme has been unanimously adopted by both Houses of the General Synod of the Church of Ireland.

On the invitation of Lord Lansdowne, the first general meeting of the National Committee of the Education Fund for Europeans and Eurasians in India, of which he is a member, will be held at Lansdowne House.

THE FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Delta Tenerife Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 28th May, 1911.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts
Turkey ...		Nil.		...	...
Teheran ...	28	1	10 p.m.	1	10
Suez	28	1	25 p.m.	...	30

NOTICES.

Telegrams for Arizpe, Babicora, Banamichi, Ityres, Huimanguillo, Cardenas, and Cunduacan Mexico will not be accepted until further notice. (14-4-11).

Telegrams for Rabat

BY THE WAY.

THE DEAN OF GUILD.

Reference was made in "The Globe" in mail
k to the Lord Dean of Guild, who lost his life
the fire at the Theatre Royal, Edinburgh, in
5. It may be of interest to state that in Scot-
l the Dean of Guild is the elected head of the
chant company or guildry of a royal burgh,
a magistrate of the burgh, for the super-
n of all matters relating to the erection,
ecter, and alteration of buildings. The office in
full sense now exists only in Edinburgh, Glas-
, Aberdeen, and Perth; its duties in other
hs being performed by an officer bearing the
e title and appointed by the town council. The
s of Guild Court is a court having jurisdiction in
matters before mentioned. In Edinburgh, and,
believes, in the other above-named cities, the
is known as the Lord Dean of Guild. He
his court at stated intervals, and parties can be
ented by counsel.

PARIS RAG PICKERS.

aris, like London, is exercised over the ragpick-
nuisance in the streets, and an attempt is being
e to cope with the evil. It seems that it will be
mewhat difficult matter to deal with the Paris
onniers, for, unfortunately, from a hygienic
point, they have votes. High crimes and
demeanours are alleged against the chiffonnier,
justice, to say nothing of his unprepossessing
arance, his malodorous and tattered garments.
hort, he is an undesirable, who with dust and
obes from his rags poisons the air which the
shop-keeper endeavours to obtain during a
walk in the early hours, before the labours of
day begin.

HUGO AND THE CHIFFONNIER.

A Paris chiffonnier makes a living of a sort, and
ometimes, in overhauling the dustbins, comes
a find. In this respect a Paris contemporary
tes a capital story of Victor Hugo. A little
er-gilt souvenir spoon, which the poet valued
much, disappeared. Through the carelessness
he maid-servant, it had found its way into the
bucket, and in due course into the hands of the
ffonnier who practised in the district. This
hy succeeded in getting the poet to awake from
reveries and to descend from the lofty heights
ympus, in other words his study, to receive
the lost spoon. Hugo was delighted to get
his souvenir. The author of "Hernani" was
a prodigal so he rewarded the chiffonnier by
senting him with a copy of his "Les Chansons
Rues et des Bois," saying: "There, my man,
will find in it as much gold as is contained in
jewel case in the world."

PERPETUAL FLOWERING CARNATIONS.

Where the young plants of these were stopped or
ached a short time ago, new breaks will now have
n formed, and the potting into larger pots should
accomplished without delay. Too frequently
ss a successional or serial shifts from pot to pot
rendered tedious and of little avail by being of
o small a character. For example, it is almost
eer waste of time to transfer a young and vigorous
ant from a 3-inch pot to another "one size larger,"
hich is so frequently recommended to be done.
plant is really in the youthtime of its existence,
ne when there should be no check to free and
l development. Hence a well-established plant
a 3-inch pot should, says the "Garden," go at
e into another of 5 inches in diameter, so that it
y be afforded an opportunity to grow away at
ce.

"MOISE CHEZ CONFUCIUS."

Under this title one reads an interesting
y in a Paris contemporary concerning
late rulers of China. The Chinese
ristians, about a dozen years ago, presented
Dowager Empress with a magnificent
y of the Scriptures, translated into Chinese. It
a fine example of modern penmanship, the
ing being on silk, and the covers of the Bible
g of silver. The gift was graciously received,
Her Majesty read the book. This excited the
eror's curiosity, and he ordered one of the eun-
to obtain for him a copy of the New Testament.
books formed part of the loot of the Forbidden
in 1900. The Emperor was a close student of
Testament, which was freely annotated by him.
Bible was found in the Empress's chamber, and
Testament in the Emperor's study. The future,
er has been presented with another and less
entious copy, but this has cost £800. The
ent, in accepting the gift at the hands of the
rican Minister, promised His Excellency that
n as the Emperor has mastered his rudiment
all study the sacred writings.

ALAS!

ne by one, slowly but none the less surely,"
letter from Russia, "things old and venerable
shed aside, destroyed or disregarded by trade,
s, and other relentless instruments of change.
test is the attack on the Asiatic caravan, by
of which the best tea has been brought from
, packed in airtight metallic canisters, across
reat Gobi desert of Central Asia to Russia,
g en route three ranges of high mountains.
picturesque transportation system will soon
way before the automobile. A line, running at
ar intervals, has already been established and
weeks' time is cut off, while the tea is better
se of the shortened time of exposure."

FROZEN LIFE AT THE SOUTH POLE.

uring Lieut. Shackleton's South Polar expedi-
the shallow lakes in the neighbourhood of
nts Erebus and Terror were found to possess an
ndance of microscopic animals and plants which
ibit a wonderful power to withstand vicissitudes
emperature. The lakes in summer may attain a
perature of 60 degrees Fahrenheit, while in
ter they go down to 40 degrees. The microscopic
a survive from year to year frozen in the ice.
e of the deeper lakes do not thaw in ordinary
mers, and yet in them many animals were found
the bottom under 15 feet of solid ice, and still
e. They must have been frozen in for years.
periment showed that these animals can endure,
n dry, temperatures ranging from near the
ling point down to 108 degrees Fahrenheit. But
sea animals close by while performing all their
inary functions at a temperature several degrees
ow the freezing-point, are killed if the tempera-
e either rises or falls one or two degrees.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

This little lesson in domestic economy is from the
Toledo Blade," U. S. A. :—
Husband: Excuse me, dear, but don't you cook
ch more for dinner than we can use?
Wife: Of course! If I didn't how could I
homise by "utilising left-over dishes"!

DISREPAIR OF NEW YORK STREETS.

At last New Yorkers are discovering, what is
vious at once to all their visitor from abroad,
at their streets are in a disgraceful condition of
repair. Investigation shows that in scores of
eets one cannot travel more than a few yards
thout coming across deep holes in the asphalt,
aks filled in with cobble stones that stand inches
ve the surrounding level or manholes that pro-
enough to be real obstructions. Even streets
e from such defects have "a wavy undulating
face that makes riding over them, even at a mo-
rate rate of speed, anything but comfortable."
rners where there is much traffic have been "dug
" into great hollows, some of which were veri-
le gulleys. Scarcely less dangerous are the gaps
the side of the tram lines, where streets have been
partly dug up to repair joints in the rails, and
attempt made to fill in the holes afterwards.

A WARM CLIMATE.

For the editor of a serious journal, Mr. St. Loe
achey was distinctly humorous at mail week's
eting of the National League for Opposing
oman Suffrage. He said that although heart and
l with the movement, there was nothing he
liked more than making an anti-suffrage speech,
d he told the tale of an American husband who
s advised by the doctor to send his sick wife to a
m climate. "Will Florida do?" he asked. "Oh,
said the doctor; "something warmer than that."
uth California?" "No; warmer than that." Then
husband disappeared, and returned with an axe.
"Go hit her, doctor," he said; "I can't."

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

HOME OF THE FOHN WIND.

Innsbruck in the Austrian Tyrol, has been called the favourite haunt of that remarkable wind known as the fohn. Hence a recent treatise on it bears the title "Innsbruker johnstundlen." The notable part about the fohn is that while coming from higher and colder regions it is a warm wind. This is explained as due to the heat developed in a descending current of air by striking the mountain tops. A similar warm wind in North America is known as the Chinook. Even in Greenland, extensive thaws are sometimes produced in mid-winter by warm winds blowing down from the snowcovered interior. In the above-mentioned treatise an account is given of the remarkable effects of these fohn winds in Alpine valleys.

ITS SIGNS AND EFFECTS.

The signs of the coming of a fohn wind are a pure and limpid 'air with the distant hills clothed in a marvellously transparent blue, and soft diaphanous clouds in the southern sky. A few fleecy clouds wrap round the mountain tops. The clouds develop swiftly to form the great "fohn wall," blotting out the southern horizon. There is a sudden rise in temperature. In summer a stifling heat, in winter an atmophere mild and close. Then the wind blows with great violence. The effects on the human inhabitants are headache, lassitude, and depression, summed up in the words "fohn-sickness." Whether these effects are to be attributed to the fall of the barometer, or the electrical state of the atmosphere, or both, seems uncertain. One of the notable effects of the fohn is to loosen the snow on the mountain sides and send the avalanches thundering into the valleys.

A SNOW-EATER.

The fohn is a dry as well as a warm wind, and hence it melts the snow rapidly and extensively. From this it gets its name of "snow-eater," "schneefresser." Peary on one of his Arctic journeys had an interesting experience of the snow-eating powers of the fohn. In February, at McCormack Bay, Greenland, such a wind blew, and melted his snow house. The temperature rose to 41deg. Fah. The extreme dryness of the fohn wind in certain Alpine valleys renders it a source of danger. It reduces the woodwork of the houses to the state of matchwood, and so increases the danger of fires. Hence in certain villages, the lighting of a kitchen stove, or even a cigarette is forbidden during the prevalence of a fohn. Altorf is said to have been laid in ashes three times by fohn fires. Similar fires have raged in Glarus four times, while Meiringen was half destroyed in February, 1879. Many Alpine villages have fire wardens who go round and see that no fires are lighted while the fohn is blowing.

RADIUM EMANATION AND PLANT LIFE.

One of the most remarkable ideas suggested by the study of Radium is that there may be transitory elements whose life is measured by days. Among such Radium emanations is one to which Sir W. Ramsay has given the name Niton. Recently, M. Fabre has been trying the effects of this gas on certain plants, and has communicated his results to the French Biological Society. He finds that while a small dose promotes growth a larger one kills. The unit of radio-activity has been called a curie, in honour of the discoverers of Radium, and the one-millionth part of this is a microcurie. And M. Fabre finds that while one half of a microcurie of radio-activity in a cubic centimetre of air gives the most favourable conditions for the growth of black mould, a whole microcurie, or more, kills it. In the case of a species of lily three-quarters of a microcuries per litre produced favourable results; the plant was killed by 40.

TALLEST TREE IN THE WORLD

The tallest tree in the world is said to be a species of eucalyptus or gum tree, growing in the New South Wales, Victoria and Tasmania. The tallest specimen measured is said to have a height of 471ft. Another, which had been cut down in Victoria, measured 420ft. The first branches from the trunk were at a height of 295ft. and here the trunk was 4ft. in diameter. At a height of 360ft. the diameter of the trunk was still 3ft. Eucalyptus amygdalina, as it has been named, grows quickly, and the wood is hard and of good quality. The leaves contain a large quantity of volatile oil.

ANTS AND WOODLOUSE.

According to a writer in a "Country Life," the plan adopted in capturing turtles of turning them over on to their backs has been anticipated in nature by the ants. The capture by the these insects of a woodlouse in this way is described in an interesting manner. A stream of ants was crossing a road, and the writer put down a woodlouse on its feet in their way. He says that the ants "will at once mount the woodlouses, back place their hind legs on one side of its plate, griping under the other, and then on a heave all-together principle, they will turn the woodlouse right over." If those making the attempt are not enough "they will send for more." The most remarkable feature in such an incident is the co-operation shown by the ants in the work overturning the woodlouse.

THE ORIGIN OF KHAKI.

A note in the "Scientific American" gives an interesting account of the origin of the familiar dye known as khaki. The British troops in India, it is stated, used to wear cotton cloth of a greenish-brown, which always faded when washed with soap. It was realised that the invention of a colour that would stand washing was a matter of great importance. A certain officer set to work to find such a dye, employing a skilful dyer to assist him. Years passed, and many olive-coloured dyes were tried, only to be rejected. At last one piece among the scraps of dyed stuff was found which retained its colour after the most severe tests. But only this particular scrap of all the cloth dyed with the same dye retained its colour. This seemed unaccountable. But at last it was discovered that this particular piece had lain with the dye in a metal dish. It was the combination of the dye with the metal of the dish which had produced the specially fast colour now known as khaki, and thus the secret of its composition was revealed.

SQUIRRELS' HABITS AND CUNNING.

Although the common red squirrel is one of the liveliest and most attractive of our wild creatures, a knowledge of its habits is more casual than intimate. The past winter gave forest lovers an opportunity for studying squirrels to an extent seldom possible, as the mildness of the weather made neither for long nor deep hibernation. I was surprised, says a writer in the "Scotsman," at the number and variety of places where the little animal had stored its winter hoards. The smallness of these, too, was noteworthy, as they seldom contained more than a handful of foodstuff. The larders were in hollow trees, old birds' nests, and and deserted squirrels' nests, but most often in the ground a little below the surface, and, although many of the hoards were at the foot of trees, the favourite place was in a field bordering a wood and about twenty or thirty yards from the edge. The latter is probably the safest larder of all, as marauding rats and mice do not venture so far outside the wood in winter. After watching the squirrel going from one hoard to another, I have little doubt that its ability to find these is not a matter of memory or of instinct, but of smell. It is the same highly developed sense, too that makes the squirrel an accomplished truffle-hunter (for truffles are a great squirrel dainty), and I think that it must have been their smelling abilities that brought squirrels to a peach house in which they did a lot of damage.

AS A GAME BIRD GUARD.

Squirrel cunning defeated the most cleverly laid traps and other attempts at capture, and to save the fruit the unwelcome visitors had ultimately to be shot. The squirrel is one of the best game bird guards, and its winter stores have fed many a famished pheasant. Beyond an occasional "chuck," the squirrel does not pay much attention to a mere man, but immediately it espies a fox or stoat on the prowl, it chatters loudly in the greatest excitement, and game birds never fail to profit by their sentinel's warnings, apparently knowing that the squirrel is no idle alarmist. Pheasants scratch up and devour the squirrel's winter stores when other food is scarce, and as "pug" always wastes ten times the quantity of food its consumes, and scatters nuts, acorns, wild fruits, and hedge berries which the game birds would not otherwise get, and which they thoroughly enjoy, it thus benefits them all the year round. One of the prettiest sights is that of young squirrels taking their first lessons in climbing and jumping. Like most wild animals, the squirrel can swim well when the occasion demands, but it does not love damp, and when passing through wet grass its tail is carried high and not fox-wise, as it usually is when the squirrel is in motion.

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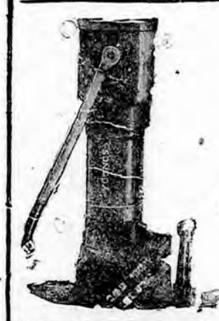

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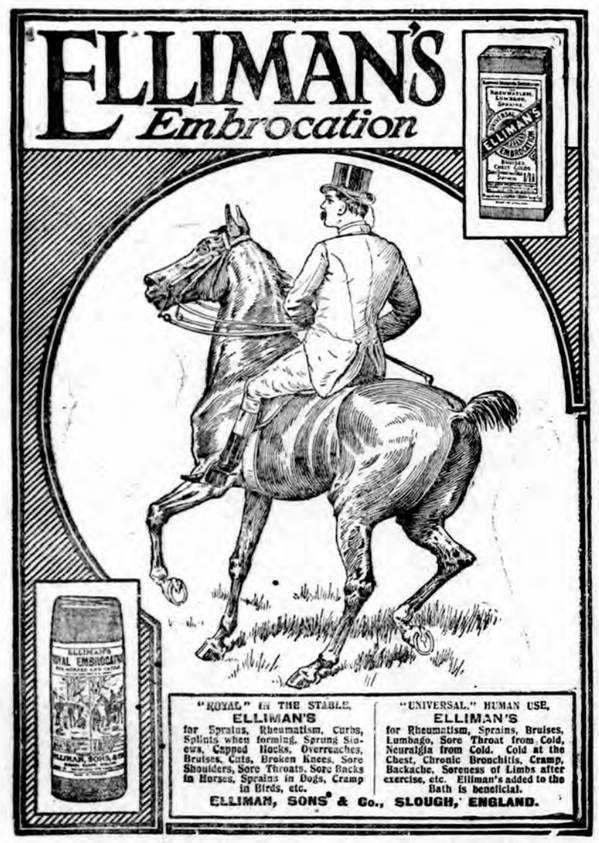

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MALTED MILK (In Powder) form.

The Ideal Food for all ages.

When weary and tired—take HORLICK'S, and get that feeling of fitness.

Take HORLICK'S from birth and live to a vigorous old age.

SUSTAINS—NOURISHES—BUILDS UP.

As a beverage HORLICK'S surpasses all alcoholic drinks, as it recuperates without giving any reaction, and is delicious to take, especially when iced. Children maintain their health and resist disease—and do not waste away when fed on HORLICK'S MALTED MILK.

NO COOKING—ADD WATER ONLY—READY IN AN INSTANT.
Sold in three sizes by all Stores, Bazaars, &c.
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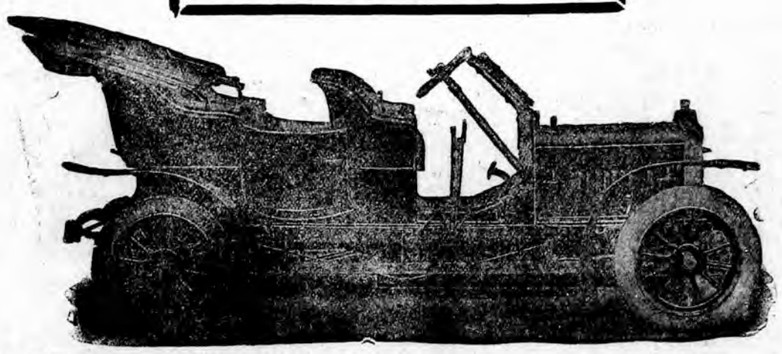

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SURGERY can only give temporary relief to the following diseases. They can be readically cured by the unfailing medicines described below:—

HYDROCELE in any form, acute, or chronic, Hernia, Elephantiasis and all sorts of rectum and scrotum diseases are cured by an infallible, harmless and wonderful remedy consisting of 95 vegetable drugs and 105 vegetable oils.

BLEEDING AND BLIND PILES.—Fistula, Fissure of the anus, and all inflammatory complaints of the rectum, which cause much irritation, burning and pain, are thoroughly cured without the least pain or inconvenience to sufferers.

FATTY OR WINDY BODY.—The undue increase of the size of the belly and abdomen, parts of the waist, lion, and other limbs of the body, and the consequent weakness and depression. The persons do not find rest or happiness under such condition and feel very miserable. They can be easily cured and can experience a reduction of 4 to 8 inches in their body after 15 days' application of oil. Also Rheumatism Gout, and Paralysis, acute of chronic, cured by the application of oil and pill. The effect of cure is experienced after 15 days' treatment.

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ALL NASAL COMPLAINTS.—Watery, blood or pus discharges from the nose, formation of scales or fresh glooules in the nose causing obstruction to breathing, are perfectly cured by an effective smelling powder.

PATIENTS ARE NOT REQUIRED TO UNDERGO THE INCONVENIENCES AND DANGER OF OPERATIONS.

Price as follows —

For Hydrocele, Hernia and Elephantatis Pills and Oil for 20 days, Rs. 15-8.
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LEPROSY—Black and white—and BLOOD-DISORDERS are satisfactorily cured by my remarkable remedy consisting of pills and ointmen tfor 15 days, Rs. 10-8.

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In addition to the above mentioned medicines there are several other superior medicines of different prices for complaints mentioned above and also for several other complaints, the prices and other information for which may be had on application by Post or by personal interview disease and the duration of the same for my guidance.

Apply to Dr. BALKRISHNA NARAYAN JOSHI, of Bazaaree, Mottwalla's Chawl, near old Tram Terminus, Tardeo Bridge, Tardeo, Bombay

CERTIFICATE.

Dear Sir,—I have much pleasure to say that your Medicine effected me a perfect cure from hydrocele and piles from which I had been suffering for the last 12 years and my wife from the sudden increase of fatness in body which she was suffering from for the same period.

I tried good many European and native Doctors but to no effect I have full confidence in your vegetable drugs and shall be most happy to recommend to my friends.

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Bombay, 14th February 1910.

CERTIFICATE.

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Dear Doctor—I wish to bring these few lines to your notice for the benefit of other sufferers I was suffering great agony from Hydrocele and Piles for almost a period of 12 years and tried the doctors both native and European, but to no avail I almost gave up all hopes of ever finding a cure but you will be glad to hear that since using the Pills and Ointment prescribed by you I found instant relief and a thorough cure.

Thanking you for your kindness and sincerely trust your medicine will be soon known by all sufferers, I consider very much advise you to advertise more freely in all newspapers, I shall always recommend you to my friends.

Yours faithfully,

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Instant Relief in Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup & Whooping Cough by the use of POTTER'S ASTHMA CURE. In 1/- Tins (English Issue). Sold everywhere. For free sample send Postcard to POTTER & CLARKE, LTD., Artillery Lane, London, E. Mention this Paper. May be obtained of all Chemists.

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All Functional Derangements of the Liver, Temporary Congestion arising from Alcoholic Beverages, Errors in Diet, (Eating or Drinking,) Biliousness, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Oppression or Feeling of Melancholy, Vomiting, Heartburn, Sourness of the Stomach, or Constipation. It is a Refreshing and Invigorating Beverage, most Invaluable to Travellers, Emigrants, Sailors, and Residents in Tropical Climates.

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CAUTION.—*Examine the Capsule and see that it is marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' otherwise you have the sincerest form of flattery—IMITATION.*

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is acknowledged as an
ABSOLUTE SPECIFIC
in warding off the bites of

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Good for Prickly Heat and Refreshing to the Skin.
6d. per Tablet.

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Perfume of the Japanese Lotus

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J. GROSSMITH & SON LONDON

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Chlorodyne

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

The Most Valuable Medicine ever discovered.
The best known Remedy for

COUGHS, COLDS,
ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

Acts like a charm in
DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY & CHOLERA.

Effectually cuts short all attacks of SPASMS. Checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—FEVER, CROUP and AGUE.

The only palliative is NEURALGIA, COUT & RHEUMATISM.

Chlorodyne is a liquid taken in drops, graduated according to the malady. It invariably relieves pain of whatever kind; creates a calm, refreshing sleep, allays irritation of the nervous system when all other remedies fail; leaves no bad effects; and can be taken when no other medicine can be tolerated.

INSIST ON HAVING Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

The immense success of this Remedy has given rise to many imitations.

N.B.—Every bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne.

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CURES IN 48 HOURS

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ELIXIR.

This remedy has cured many thousands who have been given up by the physician. It has been doing this good work for 85 years, thus proving the marvellous nature of its powers. During this period many have emphatically stated that Congreve's Elixir has snatched them from the jaws of death.

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"My Life was Despaired of,

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CONGREVE'S ELIXIR is the oldest, safest and most successful and reliable remedy for coughs, colds, and all chest complaints and should be in every home for use when the first signs of a cough or cold are apparent. Mr. Congreve's well-known work on Consumption sent free on application to Coombe Lodge, Peckham.

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MAY THE DAY SOON COME

When every Soldier owns a

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and on the march, in the burning sun, can have a cool, refreshing drink.

A THERMOS FLASK keeps an ice-cold drink ice-cold for 24 hours, no matter how hot the day.

MADE IN HALF-PINT, PINT, AND QUART SIZES.

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The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This extraordinary rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, impotency and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, horrible dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s. or four times that quantity, 33s. per Bottle.

Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.

Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. 12½, and 2s. 9d. per Box.

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A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

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